

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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People's Republic of China

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION ACTIVITIES

Foreign Leaders' Greetings

OW302049Y Peking NCNA in English 2030 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--A number of heads of state and government have sent messages to warmly greet the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

They are Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK; Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the state of Democratic Kampuchea; Nuon Chea, chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea; Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Somalia; Joachim Yhombi-Opango, president of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of state and president of the Council of Ministers; William Richard Tolbert Jr., president of the Republic of Liberia; Hassan II, king of Morocco; Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the Republic of Iraq; Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria and commander-in-chief of the armed forces; Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Walter Scheel, president of the Federal Republic of Germany; U Ne Win, president, and U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Juliana, queen of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria; J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president, and Morarji Ranchhodji Desai, prime minister of the Republic of India; Jorge Rafael Videla, president of the Republic of Argentina; Jules Leger, governor-general of Canada; General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, president of the Republic of Chile; Sirri Atalay, acting president, and Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey; D. Burrenchobay, acting governor-general of Mauritius; Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta; General Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; and B. E. Talboys, acting prime minister of New Zealand. The Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland have also sent messages of greetings.

National Day Messages

OW032024Y Peking NCNA in English 1957 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Messages from the heads of state and government of a number of countries greeting the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China have been received here.

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The messages are from Kenneth D. Kaunda, president of Zambia; Mobutu Sese Seko, president of Zambia; Mobutu Sese Seko, president of Zaire; Idi Amin, president of Uganda; Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of Sudan; 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic; Phumiphon, king of Thailand; Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti, president of Peru; Baudouin, king of the Belgians; Carl Gustaf, king of Sweden; Urho Kekkonen, president of Finland; Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone; Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of Cameroon; Johan Ferrier, president of Surinam; Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of Senegal; Moustapha Mohamed Saleck, president of the Military Committee for National Recovery and chief of Government of Mauritania; France Albert Rene, president of the Seychelles; Assan Musa Camara, acting president of Gambia; Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the state of Qatar and prime minister Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent of Qatar; Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of Djibouti; Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister of Kuwait; and Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, premier of Syria. A message has also been received from the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of Albania.

Additional Messages Received

OW021742Y Peking NCNA in English 1615 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Heads of state and government of many countries have sent messages greeting the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The messages were sent by King of Nepal Birendra; President of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau Luis Cabral; President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki; President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad; Emperor Bokassa the First of the Central African Empire; President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing; Supreme head of state of Malaysia Yahya Petra; Prime Minister of Malaysia Datuk Hussein Onn; President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou; President of Greece Konstandinos Tsatsos; Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom; President of the Philippines Ferdinand E. Marcos and Madame Marcos; President of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman; Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah; President of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka; Chairman of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Ali Nasir Muhammad; Grand Duke of Luxemburg H.K.H. Jean; President of the United Arab Emirates Al Nuhayyan; acting-King of Jordan Hasan [as received]; Prime Minister of Iran Ja'far Sharif-Emami; Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary Gyorgy Lazar. The Council of Ministers of Mongolia also sent a message of greetings.

PRC Envoys Host Receptions

ow032001Y Peking NCNA in English 1945 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese ambassadors or embassy charges d'affaires ad interim in a number of countries gave receptions on September 29 and 30 and October 2 respectively to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

These countries are: Barbados, Peru, Mexico, Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape verde, the Empire of Central Africa, Mongolia, Finland, Hungary, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Among those attending the reception were: Governor General and Lady Deighton Ward, Prime Minister John Michael Geoffrey Adams, the Chief Justice William Douglas and Lady Douglas and Speaker of the Senate Arnot Cato from Barbados; Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente of Peru; Mexican Vice-Secretary of Foreign Affairs Juan Jose Olloqui and former Prime Minister of Britain Edward Heath now visiting Mexico; Minister of Rural Development for Conakry Doumbouya Mamadou Bella, Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Correspondence Course Gamara Sikhe, Minister of External Trade Sekou Barry and Minister of Health Kekoura Camara from Guinea; Minister of Information and People's Culture Espirito Santo, Minister of Social Equipment and the Environment Dos Santos and Minister of Health Henrique Sequeira from Sao Tome and Principe; Minister of Economic Coordination Osvaldo Lopes da Silva and Minister of Justice David Hopffer de Almada from Cape Verde; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Henro Koba and Minister of Public Health and Population Georges Pinera from the Empire of Central Africa; Mongolian Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs S. Danbadalza; the First Deputy Speaker of the Finnish Parliament Veikko Helle; Hungarian Minister of Heavy Industry Simon Pal; Polish First Deputy Minister of Mining M. Glanowski; Secretary of State and First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic H. Krolkowski; Albanian Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs R. Malile; Bulgarian Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikolai Minchev; Czechoslovak Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs D. Spacil and Soviet Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs L.F. Ilichev.

Receptions in Asia

OW021630Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese ambassadors to Burma, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, India and Afghanistan gave receptions on September 30 or October 1 to mark the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Among those attending the receptions were Burmese Foreign Minister Brigadier-General Myint Maung, Vice-President of the Supreme People's Council of Laos Sisomphon Lovansai, Vice-President and Secretary-General of the Supreme People's Council of Laos Khamsouk Keola, Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, Malaysian Minister of Defence Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, Indian Vice-President B.D. Jatti, and Afghan Minister of Mines and Industries Mohammad Esa'il Danesh.

Rallies Held

OW022042Y Peking NCNA in English 1952 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Rallies were held in the past few days by friendly organizations and Overseas Chinese societies in the United States, Spain, New Zealand and France to mark the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

A meeting was organized in New York on September 30 by the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association. It was attended by more than 300 American friends. Joan Hinton, who had worked in China for a long time, gave a report entitled "China's New Long March: Modernization." Chinese dances were performed and a documentary film on Tibet made by famous British correspondent Felix Greene was shown. A photo exhibition on China's new industrial and agricultural achievements was held outside the meeting hall.

In Madrid, a rally was organized yesterday by the Spanish Association for Friendship With the Chinese People to mark China's National Day. It was attended by 2,000 people from various circles of Spain. Felipe Manchon, secretary-general of the association, warmly praised the splendid achievements scored by the Chinese people since the founding of the People's Republic of China. A film on the Taching oilfield was shown at the rally.

In New Zealand, rallies and film shows were held on September 30 and October 1 by the New Zealand-China Friendship Society and its branches in Wellington and Christchurch, the New Zealand Chinese Cultural Society, and the Wellington branch of the Chinese Association in New Zealand. Among the 900 people attending the rallies were J.F. Ewen, president of the National Committee of the New Zealand-China Friendship Society, and Jim Shew, responsible member of the New Zealand-Chinese Cultural Society.

In France, a rally was held in Paris yesterday by 1,400 Chinese residents. Yeh Fu-cheng, chairman of the club of Chinese residents in France, made a speech at the rally. After the rally, the Chinese Embassy in France held a film reception for Chinese residents in France.

Other Activities Reported

OW031953Y Peking NCNA in English 1929 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Friendly organizations in some countries celebrated the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, through various kinds of activities in the past few days.

In Peru, a Chinese film festival was inaugurated by the Peru-China Cultural Institute yesterday with the showing of two documentaries reflecting China's achievements in socialist construction: "Acupuncture Anaesthesia" and "Flowers of Tachai Bloom on the Plateau of Tibet."

The Venezuela-China Friendship Association, in an article published in the paper "EL NACIONAL," praised China's foreign policy characterized by its "opposition to the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States, particularly the Soviet Union which has become the source of expansion and aggression in the world."

A meeting sponsored by the Bangladesh-China Friendship Society took place yesterday in celebration of China's National Day. Mirza Gholam Hazif, president of the society and minister of land administration and land reform, praised before the 600 participants the great achievements scored by the Chinese people in their socialist construction. He said that under the guidance of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Ziaur Rahman, "the friendship between our two countries will be enhanced and consolidated and there will be new victories in our common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and dominationism."

The Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association held a film reception in Ulaanbaatar on September 28. Professor B. Dashzhamts, chairman of the association and correspondent academician of the Mongolian Academy of Science, and others attended the reception.

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The Portugal-China Democratic Friendship Association held a mass rally in Lisbon on October 1. At the meeting first secretary of the association Carlos Ricardo spoke highly of Chairman Hua Kuo-peng, successor to Chairman Mao, in leading the Chinese people, after the smashing of "the gang of four," to strive for achieving the four modernizations at the end of this century.

The USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society gave a film party on the evening of September 29.

Overseas Chinese Celebrations

OW031647Y Peking NCNA in English 1612 GMT 30 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Overseas Chinese organizations in Japan, Venezuela, Jamaica and Panama held celebrations on September 29 or October 1 warmly celebrating the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, Japan, gave a reception on September 29. Chairman of the association Kan Wen-fang and others spoke at the reception. In their speeches, they expressed the determination to contribute to developing Japan-China friendship and continuously extending the patriotic united front, to the early liberation of Taiwan and the realization of the four modernizations of the motherland. During the reception Overseas Chinese singers and youths gave an art performance. About 600 Overseas Chinese attended the reception.

The Yokohama Association of Chinese Residents gave a reception on September 27 celebrating the 29th anniversary of the founding of the people's Republic of China and the signing of China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. About 400 Chinese residents and Japanese friends in Yokohama were present on the occasion.

Celebrations were also held in Caracas, capital of Venezuela, on October 1, by the Association of Chinese Community and the Overseas Chinese Association in Venezuela. About 600 Overseas Chinese attended the celebrations and saw Chinese films shown at the celebration meeting halls. In their speeches at the celebrations, Wu Te-chi, president of the Association of Chinese Community, and Wu Ming-kuang, president of the Overseas Chinese Association, wished that the motherland will become a modern, powerful socialist country by the end of this century.

The Chinese Overseas organizations in Jamaica held a banquet in Kingston on the evening of October 1 in celebration of the Chinese National Day. Over 200 Overseas Chinese and Jamaican friends of Chinese origin attended the banquet and saw Chinese films there.

Overseas Chinese and friends in Panama also held a celebration banquet on the same evening.

HUANG HUA MEETS VARIOUS FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN

OW040820Y Peking NCNA in English 0809 GMT 4 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Foreign Minister Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly, today and yesterday met separately with foreign ministers of a number of countries and had friendly discussions with them.

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This morning, he met with Uppadit Pachariyangkun of Thailand, Hasan Ibrahim of Jordan, Mohamed Fitouri of Tunisia, Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo of Togo.

Yesterday he met with Algert Muganga of Burundi, 'Abdallah al-Asnaj of Yemen, Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi of Oman, Carlos P. Romulo of Philippines and Aloys Nsekaliye of Rwanda.

Last Friday (September 29), Chairman Huang Hua met with Zambian Foreign Minister Siteke G. Mwale, Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, Mozambique Finance Minister Rui Baltazar Dos Santos Alves, and Secretary General Kodjo of the Organization of African Unity.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG FETES DPRK, CAMBODIAN GUESTS AT UN

OW030930Y Peking NCNA in English 0804 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Foreign Minister Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly, gave a reception this evening in honour of comrades of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Democratic Kampuchea.

The guests were: Kim Chung-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chon Chae-hong, acting permanent observer to the UN; Ni Yong-hak, deputy director of the International Organizational Department of the Foreign Ministry, and other comrades of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Democratic Kampuchean representatives Sim Teang, Chan Youran and Pech Bunreth.

A cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

GROUP OF 77 CALLS FOR END TO COLONIALISM, INTERFERENCE

OW301605Y Peking NCNA in English 1448 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (HSINHUA)--Ministers for foreign affairs of the member states of the Group of 77 called for urgent and concrete steps and actions to "end without delay colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, apartheid, racial discrimination and all forms of foreign aggression and occupation, which constitute major obstacles to the economic emancipation of the developing countries."

This was stated in a declaration adopted today at a meeting in the United Nations headquarters by the foreign ministers of the Group of 77 who, present here for the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly, met to review the evolution of the international economic situation and the state of negotiations with the developed countries relevant to the establishment of the new international economic order.

The declaration says, "The ministers view with grave concern the continuing deterioration of the international economic situation and its inherent dangers and note that the inequities of the present global economic system have not only persisted but have significantly worsened, owing largely to the adverse economic policies of the major industrialized countries.

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"they note in this connection that the developing countries continue to suffer from the adverse effects of fluctuations in commodity prices, uncertainty from continuing exchange rate instability, inflation in the developed countries, growing protectionism against the exports of the developing countries by the developed countries, increasing debt burdens, deteriorating terms of trade, lack of adequate access to capital markets and technology, and increasing balance-of-payments difficulties."

It continues: "The ministers deeply regret that there has been no real progress in negotiations towards the restructuring of international economic relations, which is indispensable for the establishment of the new international economic order, and particularly in negotiations on important areas."

"The ministers firmly consider the stalemate in most of these negotiations to be a consequence of the continued absence of adequate political will on the part of the most developed countries, particularly the major industrialized ones, to engage in genuine and meaningful negotiations required for the establishment of the new international economic order."

The declaration goes on to say that the ministers note with great satisfaction the ever-growing and deepening unity and solidarity of the Group of 77 and "the increase in activities and programmes of action for economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, demonstrating the common purpose of the member states of the Group of 77 and their determination to contribute, through measures of collective self-reliance, to the establishment of the new international economic order. They express their intention to continue and intensify contacts and consultations among the developing countries with a view to elaborating their common positions in negotiations with the developed countries."

NONALIGNED NATIONS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST

OWO30730Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--The non-aligned countries strongly condemn the racist regime of South Africa for its intransigence and arrogant attempts to hold sham elections in Namibia and thus install its puppet power, and have decided to admit SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization), the sole representative of the Namibian people, as a full-fledged member of the non-aligned movement.

This was stated in a communique issued here this afternoon by Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka A.C.S. Hameed, chairman of the non-aligned movement, after having an extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries at the United Nations today.

The communique said that the ministers commended SWAPO for having waged a heroic struggle and pledged the continued support of all non-aligned countries for it. They supported the renewed efforts at the level of the UN Security Council to bring an end to South Africa's continued illegal occupation and to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under UN supervision and control and demanded that South Africa desist forthwith from carrying out unilateral measures in utter defiance of the United Nations.

On the question of Zimbabwe, the communique said that the ministers observed that the so-called Salisbury Agreement of March 1978 had already collapsed and condemned all attempts by the Smith regime to maintain its desperate and savage control over the people of Zimbabwe. "A permanent solution to the problem of Zimbabwe is possible only on the basis of the total transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe under the Patriotic Front," the communique stressed.

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The ministers also condemned the repeated acts of wanton aggression by the racist regimes in southern Africa against the neighbouring countries including Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana and pledged support of the non-aligned countries to these African countries in their valiant efforts to maintain their sovereignty and territorial integrity, the communique said.

On the Middle East question, the communique said: "The ministers reaffirmed that a just peace in the region cannot be established except within the framework of a solution based on total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and on the basis of restoring to the Palestinian people their national, legal and inalienable rights."

UNITED STATES

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA MEETS WITH SECRETARY VANCE

OW040712Y Peking NCNA in English 0704 GMT 4 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua, chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 33d session of the United Nations General Assembly and minister of foreign affairs, this evening met in the Chinese mission with Cyrus R. Vance, secretary of state of the United States of America. They exchanged views on issues of common interest.

After the meeting Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Vance.

Present on the occasion were: Richard Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific Affairs; Leonard Woodcock, chief of the Liaison Office of the U.S.A. in China; Michel Oksenberg, staff member of the National Security Council, and Harry E.T. Thayer, State Department director for the People's Republic of China and Mongolia Affairs.

Present also were: Chai Tse-min, chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the U.S.; Chen Chu, permanent representative to the UN, and Chu Chi-chen, deputy-director of American and Oceanic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

HUANG HUA HOLDS LUNCHEON FOR U.S. SCHOLARS AT UN

OW030928Y Peking NCNA in English 0806 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Foreign Minister Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly, gave a luncheon for five American scholars at the Chinese permanent mission to the UN today.

The guests were: Li Cheng-tao, Wu Chien-shiung, Yuan Chia-liu, Wang Hao and Chao-chung Ting.

Present on the occasion were: Chai Tse-min, chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States of America, Ho Li-liang, deputy director of the International Organization Department.

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LI HSIEN-NIEN RECEIVES FORMER U.S. LIAISON OFFICE CHIEF

OWO31505Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct, (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with Thomas Gates, Jr., former chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, Mrs. Gates and other American guests who came with them on the visit.

Hsieh Li, leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, was among those present on the occasion.

UNITED STATES SIGNS AGRICULTURE PROJECT PACT WITH SOMALIA

OWO11551Y Peking NCNA in English 1537 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 1 Oct, (HSINHUA)--An agreement on an agricultural extension project was signed here yesterday between the Somali and United States governments, SONNA reported today.

Under the agreement, the U.S. Government will offer Somalia 5,050,000 dollars to finance partially the 11,708,000-dollar project.

The project, when completed, will increase the agricultural productivity in the bay and lower and middle Shabelle regions.

SOVIET UNION

COMMENTARY: USSR USES VIETNAM TO PEDDLE ASIAN SECURITY SYSTEM

OWO21725Y Peking in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 28 Sep 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Moving From the Backstage to the Front Stage"]

[Text] While instructing its agents, the Vietnamese authorities, to peddle in a disguised form its Asian security system, the Soviet Union itself has hurriedly moved from backstage to the frontstage, openly stating that it still wants to establish the notorious Asian security system and thus once again showing its ugly face to people the world over.

Making a gesture as if it is concerned about peace and security in Asia, the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA said in a serious tone: The Soviet proposal on insuring security in this region through the joint efforts of the various Asian nations clearly expresses the Soviet stand on the question of peace in Asia. Is this true?

A recent statement by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko slaps IZVESTIYA in its face. He said: The Soviet Union wants to continue to push for the establishment of the Asian security system so as to check China's aggressive conspiracy and expansionist activities. Thus, in a flagrant manner, he directed the spearhead at China.

The reference to China's so-called aggression and expansion is sheer nonsense. It is well known that China has neither sent troops nor established military bases abroad; neither has it sent battleships to conduct saber-rattling activities abroad and threaten the security of other nations, nor carried out subversive activities against other nations. It is absolutely absurd to label China as "aggressive and expansionistic."

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Gromyko's remarks on trying to use the Asian security system to check China's aggression and expansion obviously shows his intention to use this system to tie the Asian nations to the Soviet chariot and oppose socialist China. Naturally, the Asian security system is not only directed against China. Through this system, the Soviet Union also aims to control and enslave the Asian nations and make them serve the Soviet strategy of contending for hegemony in Asia and the world.

Most Asian nations have since long been vigilant against this criminal conspiracy. Public opinion in these nations recently pointed out: The proposals the Vietnamese authorities have offered ASEAN are in essence similar to those of the Asian security system the Soviet Union is advocating. This shows these nations' sense of vigilance.

GROMYKO'S UN SPEECH FAILS TO MENTION KOREAN ISSUE

OWO31711Y Peking NCNA in English 1656 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent Hsia Chao-lung]

[Text] United Nations, 2 Oct--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey A. Gromyko kept his mouth shut on the question of Korea in his address at the general debate of the current session of the UN General Assembly.

This struck the diplomats and pressmen in the United Nations headquarters because it marked the first time in decades that a Soviet representative failed to include the Korean question into his speech at this forum.

A South Korean correspondent credited to the United Nations reported with glee in his dispatch that contrary to the traditional practice, a Soviet representative for the first time since 1945 shunned reference to the Korean question.

The Soviet omission touched off widespread speculations here. People at animated conversations down the lobbies and at the coffee tables tried to figure out what is the real meaning of the exclusion in the context of the recent Soviet moves in the Korean Peninsula and Asia as a whole.

One argument is that the Russians are currying favour with the Pak Chong-hui clique at the expense of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This interpretation found support in the new developments in the surreptitious relations between Moscow and Seoul. It was reported that last month, the Soviet Union went out of its way to upgrade its flirtation with the South Korean regime. It issued visas for the first time to a cabinet member and two journalists of the South Korean regime and accorded them a "warm reception" during their stay in the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the Soviet press began to call the Pak Chong-hui regime the "Republic of Korea," a taboo in the past.

The Soviet silence on the Korean question assumes much significance against this background and becomes more conspicuous at the UN general debate when representatives from the Third World countries come out in succession to reaffirm their unswerving support for the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and demand that the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique of South Korea stop all their wicked plots and activities to create "two Koreas." People could not but ask: Where stands the Soviet Union, the self-claimed "natural ally" of the Third World countries? Does this turnabout indicate that the Soviet Union's "sympathies are on the side of the peoples fighting for their national independence" as Gromyko bragged about in his speech the other day in the United Nations General Assembly hall?

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PEOPLE'S DAILY SCORES TASS REMARKS ON ALLEGED BORDER INCIDENT

HK031204Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 27 Sep 78 p 6 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's note to NCNA reporter's article entitled "What Is TASS Up To?"]

[Text] Taking advantage of the rumor that a Chinese helicopter had crossed into Indian territory, TASS vigorously spread anti-Chinese slander and sowed dissension between China and India. Its intention was very malicious but its trick was very poor. It was so very anxious to oppose China that it stopped at nothing to do so.

Please note:

The spokesman of the Indian Defense Ministry denied the rumor but TASS was still bent on spreading it--as if it could give legs and wings to this rumor.

The rumor was denied as soon as it was spread. But TASS said that [the Chinese action] had "aroused the just indignation of the Indian people." This rumor was fabricated out of thin air.

The world knows that China is making strenuous efforts to develop its relations with India and has had active response from the Indian Government. However, TASS used this rumor and told the lie that China was plotting "a hostile conspiracy against India."

May we ask what TASS can gain from this performance? The result can only be: It will gain not even a straw!

NORTH ASIA

JAPANESE EMPEROR HIROHITO FETES PRC AMBASSADOR FU HAO

OW031658Y Peking NCNA in English 1607 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Japanese Emperor Hirohito gave a luncheon today in honour of the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China Fu Hao, and had a friendly talk with him.

Also present on invitation were the French ambassador and his wife, and the Papua New Guinean ambassador and his wife.

KANG SHIH-EN MEETS WITH JAPANESE SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION

OW021248Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the scientists' delegation from Kyoto, Japan with Huzio Masio as its advisor, Zabuyou Yosizumie as its leader and Takesi Murase as its secretary-general.

Present on the occasion were Yu Wen, secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chen Tsung-chi, a leading member of the Institute of Geophysics.

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PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPAN, CANADA

OW031500Y Peking NCNA in English 1224 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--A Chinese educational delegation with Yung Wen-tao, vice-minister of education, as its leader and Chang Yen, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, as its advisor, left here by air this morning for a friendship visit to Japan and Canada.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Li Chi-tao, vice-minister of education, and Chin Hsi-ying, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission. Present were Chuichi Ito, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy here, and P.M. Mitchell, first secretary of the Canadian Embassy here.

JAPANESE FILM GROUP MEETS PLA DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

OW292112Y Peking NCNA in English 2053 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Sep (HSINHUA)--Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of a video recording delegation of the Tokyo Broadcasting Corporation led by Yutaka Noda.

The Japanese guests arrived in China on September 15 to report on the history and the present situation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army at the invitation of the Central Broadcasting Administration.

USSR CUTS ROCKET TESTS SHORT AS JAPANESE REQUEST

OW291434Y Peking NCNA in English 1409 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union has decided to cut short its scheduled 13-day rocket launching tests in the North Pacific to merely one day at the strong request of the Japanese Government.

According to the Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Union originally planned to conduct rocket firing tests in the North Pacific between September 28 and October 10. The Japanese Government told the Soviet Government on September 27 that their tests might seriously affect the operations of Japan's civilian transport planes as well as its fishing boats around the testing zone and, therefore, the Soviet Union should call off its tests.

Quoting the Soviet Government statement issued by TASS on September 27, KYODO said that Moscow has reduced its testing period to one day, namely September 28.

PYONGYANG BANQUET HELD TO CELEBRATE PRC NATIONAL DAY

SK300935Y Peking in Korean to Korea 1110 GMT 29 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-China Friendship Association arranged a banquet on 27 September in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

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Vice Premier of the Korean State Administration Council Kong Chin-tae and other functionaries concerned were present at the banquet. Invited there were our country's Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsien, Comrade Niu Ke-lun, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission and the Chinese film delegation now on a visit to Korea.

O Mun-han, deputy chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and Ambassador Lu Chi-hsien spoke at the banquet.

Addressing the banquet, Deputy Chairman O Mun-han congratulated the Chinese people who are vigorously struggling to build a mighty socialist state which will have realized four modernizations and who are marking a new revolutionary upsurge.

Heartily praising the deep friendship existing between China, Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien said that continuously strengthening friendship between China and Korea is not only in accord with the basic interests of our two nations and peoples but also with the fundamental interest of the people of the entire world.

DPRK OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR NONALIGNED MEETING

OW020059Y Peking NCNA in English 2325 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Kim Chung-i vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in New York this afternoon to attend the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries.

He was greeted at the airport by Chon Chae-hong, acting permanent observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations.

Cnen Chu, vice-chairman of the Chinese delegation to the current UN General Assembly session, and Kampuchean representatives to the session Sim Teang and Chan Youran were also present.

KOREAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION MEETING HELD 29 SEPTEMBER

OW301171Y Peking NCNA in English 1648 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--The 455th meeting of secretaries of the Korean Military Armistice Commission was held yesterday at Panmunjom, according to KCNA.

Colonel Choe Won-chol, secretary of the Korean-Chinese side, protested against the recent provocations of the South Korean puppet army against the northern half of the republic.

He said that the South Korean puppet army opened fire with rifles and machine-guns at the personnel or posts of the North on July 26 and September 22. The puppet army had also introduced armoured cars and many other heavy weapons into the area in the southern part of the Demilitarized Zone and carried out military exercises, reconnaissance and other hostile acts there.

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Colonel Choe Won-chol said that violations of the armistice agreement and agreed provisions by the enemy side numbered over 5,300 between June 21 and September 20.

He strongly demanded that the South Korean authorities seriously abide by the armistice agreement and put an immediate end to the provocations in the Demilitarized Zone.

KCNA REPORTS AFGHANISTAN BREAKING TIES WITH ROK

OW291405Y Peking NCNA in English 0750 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Afghan Government officially announced on September 17 its severance of diplomatic relations with the South Korean puppet clique, according to a KCNA report from Kabul.

An Afghan Government statement says that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan recognizes only one Korean state represented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PHNOM PENH MASS MEETING MARKS PRC NATIONAL DAY

OWO21350Y Peking NCNA in English 1310 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--A mass meeting sponsored by the Democratic Kampuchean Liaison Committee With Foreign Countries was held in Phnom Penh yesterday in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, according to a Phnom Penh report.

Among those attending the meeting were Deputy Prime Minister Vorn Vet, President of the Committee of Communications Mey Prang, President of the Committee of Industry Cheng An, Minister of Health Thiounn Thoeunn, Minister of Social Affairs Ieng Thirith, and Minister of Propaganda and Education Yun Yat.

Sohong, president of the Democratic Kampuchean Liaison Committee With Foreign Countries, and Chinese Ambassador to Kampuchea Sun Hao spoke at the meeting. President Sohong, wished the Chinese people new victories in building a modern and strong socialist China. On the international situation, he said: "People in Southeast Asia, Asia and the rest of the world have come to know more and more clearly the strategy of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. They will continue to attack Kampuchea and commit aggression and expansion in Southeast Asian countries for the purpose of controlling this area politically, militarily and economically and of controlling major shipping lanes in the area." But they have met with humiliating failure in their plots. He said: "The Kampuchean people and the Revolutionary Army have safeguarded their revolutionary gains and independence in their struggle against the Vietnamese enemy and the Soviet expansionists."

Sun Hao said: "The Kampuchean Army and people have successfully repelled the invasion of the Vietnamese aggressors. This is another shining example in the world today that a small country can defeat a big one and thwart power politics." He said: "The revolutionary people throughout the world have seen clearly that behind the Vietnamese aggressors looms the spectre of Soviet social-imperialism. The two work hand in glove with one making use of the other and the latter selling itself out." He added: "We firmly support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against aggression and for safeguarding national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

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VOICE OF MALAYAN REVOLUTION HAILS PRC NATIONAL DAY

OW012129Y Peking NCNA in English 2015 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Oct 1 (HSINHUA)--The "Voice of Malayan Revolution" broadcast an editorial yesterday, warmly greeting the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The editorial said, "In the past year, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and on the basis of the initial results won in grasping the key link and running the country well, have continued to uphold the great banner of Chairman Mao, keep to the line of the party's eleventh national congress and advance on the crest of the victory for the accomplishment of the general task of the new period. The political revolution of criticizing and repudiating Lin Piao and the 'gang of four' is developing in a deep-going way, which has resulted in the clarification of the rights and wrongs reversed by them in ideology, theory and line, and in the rapid growth in socialist construction. 1978 has witnessed remarkable successes on the political, economic, military, cultural and scientific and technological fronts in socialist China."

The editorial said, "Internationally, China, firmly following the strategic concept of 'three worlds' advanced by Chairman Mao and upholding proletarian internationalism, has supported the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples, united with all the countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying by the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, and formed the broadest possible united front to oppose the hegemony of the superpowers. By implementing the revolutionary line in foreign affairs personally mapped by Chairman Mao, China has made important contributions to the international proletarian revolution and to the cause of anti-colonialism and anti-hegemonism of the world people, thus winning the support of the Marxist-Leninists and the broad masses of the people the world over.

"Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's official visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran and the conclusion of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty have not only strengthened the friendly ties between the Chinese people and the people of these countries, but also promoted the development of the struggle waged by the people of various countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and dealt a staggering blow at Soviet social-imperialism for its plot to seek world hegemony and wage a world war. The international prestige of socialist China has risen further and is playing an ever greater role in the course of the world revolution."

The editorial said in the end, "The Malayan people have, in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle, forged close friendship and militant solidarity together with the Chinese people. We will do our best to consolidate and develop this friendship and solidarity. The people of Malaya regard, as always, every victory of the Chinese people as their own and as an effective support to their revolutionary struggle."

PRC NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED IN HONG KONG, MACAO

OW021723Y Peking NCNA in English 1706 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, Oct 2 (HSINHUA)--Chinese compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao have carried out various activities to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

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A grand reception was given here on the afternoon of September 30. The reception was attended by Hong Kong Governor Sir Crawford M. Maclehoose and his wife, personages from all walks of life, diplomats and commercial attaches from friendly countries, journalists and friends. Wang Kuang, first director of the Hong Kong branch of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Sir Crawford M. Maclehoose proposed toasts at the reception.

One thousand and eight hundred people from all walks of life in Hong Kong attended a celebration rally on the morning of October 1. Yang Kwang, chairman of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Federation of Trade Unions Council presided. He warmly praised the people of the motherland who, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, have carried out the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai, embarked on a new Long March, and scored gratifying achievements. He said that the Chinese compatriots in Hong Kong had a glorious tradition of loving the motherland and made their due contributions to the motherland in every historical period of the Chinese revolution. Today, he said, an upsurge of contribution to the edifice of the four modernizations of the motherland is taking shape and the patriotic united front against hegemonism is expanding. "We must follow the policy that 'all patriots belong to one family, whether they come forward early or late' and unite to make more contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland and to the liberation of the sacred territory of Taiwan," he said.

More than 1,000 compatriots from all walks of life in Macao held a celebration meeting yesterday morning. Liang Pei, chairman of the preparatory committee for the National Day celebrations and of the Macao Federation of Trade Unions, spoke at the meeting.

Moreover, trade unions, societies, schools and other mass organizations in Hong Kong and Macao held celebrations or performances.

A photo exhibition on the motherland was warmly received by viewers in Hong Kong.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA OFFICIAL MEETS CHAIRMAN HUA KUO-FENG

OWO31355Y Peking NCNA in English 1331 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Oct 3 (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with Julius Chan, deputy prime minister and minister for primary industry of Papua New Guinea, Mrs. Stella Chan and other distinguished guests accompanying them on the visit.

Chairman Hua had a cordial and friendly conversation with Deputy Prime Minister Julius Chan and extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from Papua New Guinea on their visit to China.

J. Chan conveyed the cordial regards of Prime Minister M.T. Somare to Chairman Hua.

Chairman Hua requested Deputy Prime Minister J. Chan to convey his best wishes to Prime Minister Somare.

Present on the occasion were Chi Teng-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Liu Hsi-keng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

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Hosts Banquet

OW031537Y Peking NCNA in English 1516 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Julius Chan, deputy prime minister and minister for primary industry of Papua New Guinea, and Mrs Chan gave a return banquet here this evening in the Great Hall of the People.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei, Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chia Shih, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Wei Yu-ming, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Liu Hai-keng, Vice-Chairman of the National Women's Federation Li Pao-kuang, the Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Li Li-kung.

The banquet was warm and friendly. In his toast, Deputy Prime Minister Julius Chan said: "I regard my personal contacts with your leaders as a very important aspect of our bilateral relations. This is because through these talks and frank exchanges of views, we both acquire greater understanding of each other's policies and practices."

Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei expressed the conviction that the current successful visit of Deputy Prime Minister Julius Chan would help further consolidate and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

VICE CHAIRMAN LIAO MEETS OVERSEAS CHINESE FROM THAILAND

OW021246Y Peking NCNA in English 1213 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and head of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, this morning met with the visiting group of the Tio Chew Association of Thailand and the associations of fellow provincials in various counties of Thailand led by Mr Dhanabul Kimanonth and the Overseas Chinese Association of Thailand industrial and commercial delegation to the People's Republic of China led by Mr Pong Sirilertpanich. They had a cordial talk.

Present on the occasion were Lin Hsiu-te and Lien Kuan, deputy heads of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council.

TENG, HSIAO-PING MEETS THAI JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

OW030920Y Peking NCNA in English 0842 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met a journalists delegation from Thailand here this morning. Leader of the delegation is Sombun Woraphong, chairman of the Thai Journalists Association, and deputy leader is Chop Maninnoi, chairman of the Thai Press Association.

The Chinese vice-premier had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Thai friends and answered their questions.

Thai Ambassador to China Kasemsamson Kasemsi was present on the occasion. Also present was Li Pu, deputy director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

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The delegation arrived in Peking on September 30 after visiting Kunming, Chengtu, Taiyuan and the Tachai production brigade. It took part in China's National Day celebrations in Peking and will soon leave for a visit to Canton before going home.

CAMBODIAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION HELD IN PHNOM PENH

OW281614Y Peking NCNA in English 1516 GMT 28 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea held a grand banquet at the State Palace in Phnom Penh on September 26 to celebrate the 18th anniversary of its founding, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

Present on the occasion were Pol Pot, secretary of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the state of Democratic Kampuchea; Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea; as well as Deputy Prime Ministers Ieng Sary, Vorn Vet and Son Sen.

Speaking at the banquet, Pol Pot greeted the Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army for their glorious victories and accomplishment in the national democratic revolution in the past 18 years under the wise and correct leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. They are carrying out new revolutionary tasks of defending the country and making socialist revolution and socialist construction, he said.

Pol Pot pointed out that the Communist Party of Kampuchea upholds the principle of independence and self-reliance and grows in strength both in quality and quantity through the fierce struggles.

He said that after liberation the Communist Party of Kampuchea saw through the danger and conspiracy from Vietnam which has the support of the Soviet Union, the international expansionists. The Communist Party of Kampuchea is leading the Kampuchean people in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction so as to gain the initiative in defending the country and resisting the aggression of Vietnam and its collaborators. He noted that the historic victory over Vietnam's strategy of winning the war-quick operation [as received] against Kampuchea in January 6 this year has smashed Vietnam's design for an "Indochina federation."

Banquet for Sihanouk, Penn Nouth

OW012027Y Peking NCNA in English 2007 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the state of Democratic Kampuchea, gave a banquet in honour of the prominent patriots Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth and their wives at the State Palace in Phnom Penh on September 28, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. The banquet marked the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary, government ministers, and cadres from the Committee of Commerce, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present.

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Speaking at the banquet, President Khieu Samphan said, "After liberation, our party set the line for continuing the socialist revolution and socialist construction with a view to building the country with greatest rapidity. This is the guarantee for resisting the Indochina federation strategy of our enemy Vietnam." He pointed out, "We should close our ranks and make use of all possible conditions to safeguard the revolutionary gains and the Kampuchean race so that it will last forever." He continued, "Our Kampuchean nation and people can certainly defeat the aggressive, expansionist and land-grabbing Vietnam and resolutely defend Democratic Kampuchea. They will resolutely defend Democratic Kampuchea, because we have the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Secretary Pol Pot and the heroic people who support the collective system heart and soul. Based on this fact, we firmly believe that our revolution and the Communist Party of Kampuchea have a bright prospect." The banquet proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere of unity.

Penn Nouth Message to Khieu Samphan

OW031228Y Peking NCNA in English 1213 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Samdech Penn Nouth in a letter to President Khieu Samphan of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea dated September 29 extends warm congratulations on the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

In his letter, Samdech Penn Nouth said that in the past year, the Kampuchean people successfully smashed the aggression committed by Vietnam backed by the international expansionist power--the USSR. "The strategic ambition of the Vietnamese aggressors is to annex Democratic Kampuchea by patching up a so-called 'Indochina federation' which would be used as a springboard to carry out expansion and seek domination in Southeast Asia. The signal victory of defeating the enemies of Vietnam on January 6, 1978 is one of wide historical significance."

He said that Kampuchea has more and more friends in the world, particularly in the Third World and in the non-aligned movement. Popular sympathies are on the side of the Kampuchean people and their Revolutionary Army.

Samdech Penn Nouth expressed his conviction that the Kampuchean people will unite round the Communist Party of Kampuchea headed by Secretary Pol Pot and keep vigilance at any time so as to smash thoroughly all enemy schemes.

SOUTH ASIA

NEPALESE PRIME MINISTER BISTA VISITS CANTON 3 OCTOBER

OW031726Y Peking NCNA in English 1559 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista said at a banquet given in his honour by the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee this evening before his departure that "under the broad guidance of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his majesty the King Birendra, the Sino-Nepalese friendship is developing healthy and strong, on the basis of equality, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty."

He described the relations between Nepal and China as "excellent."

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"Nepal and China are friendly neighbours," he said. "China's assistance to us has contributed to the development of the national economy of our country. I believe that the friendly relations will further grow for the benefit of both countries."

He thanked China for its warm and friendly reception, adding that he would return to Nepal with the sweet memory of China.

Hsi Chung-hsun, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, proposed a toast. He said that he was very glad to receive Prime Minister Bista who had visited Kwangtung Province for a number of times. He believed that the current visit of Prime Minister Bista would further the friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese people.

Present on the occasion was Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, who accompanied the Nepalese prime minister on the visit.

The distinguished Nepalese guests arrived here from Chengtu by special plane this afternoon.

They were welcomed at the airport by Hsi Chung-hsun and Liu Tien-fu, vice-chairmen of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Liang Hsiang, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first vice-chairman of the Canton City Revolutionary Committee; Liang Wei-lin, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and two thousand people from the city.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Bista visited a water conservancy project in Szechwan Province this morning.

When the distinguished Nepalese guests left Chengtu this afternoon, they were seen off at the airport by Chairman Chao Tzu-yang and Vice-Chairmen Liu Hai-chuan and Yang Ju-tai of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Departs for Home

OW040838Y Peking NCNA in English 0822 GMT 4 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 4 Oct (HSINHUA)--Kirti Nidhi Bista, prime minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal, and Mrs. Bista wound up their official and friendly visit to China and left the country by train via Shumchun this morning.

Seeing them off at the railway station were:

Hsi Chung-hsun and Liu Tien-fu, vice-chairmen of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Liang Hsiang, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first vice-chairman of the Canton City Revolutionary Committee; and Liang Wei-lin, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and his wife Wang Cher; Liu Chun-pei, deputy department director of the Foreign Ministry; and Peng Kuang-wei, Chinese ambassador to Nepal, and his wife Tsai Kuei-lan.

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The railway station today flew the national flags of China and Nepal. More than 2,000 local people gathered at the railway station to give the distinguished Nepalese guests a warm send-off, congratulating Prime Minister Bista on his successful visit to China.

Nepalese Ambassador to China Yadu Nath Khanal and Mrs. Khanal were present at the railway station.

EUROPE

PRC NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES HELD IN EUROPEAN CITIES

Bucharest Celebration

OW291240Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association and the National Centre for the Promotion of Friendship and Cooperation With Other Peoples jointly held a cocktail party tonight in celebration of the 29th anniversary of founding of the People's Republic of China.

Attending the party were member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, secretary of the Secretariat of the RCP Central Committee Vasile Musat, member of the RCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association Ion Popescu-Putzuri and other party and government officials.

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Li Ting-chuan and other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy were also present. The visiting Chinese financial and economic study mission led by Minister of Finance Chang Ching-fu was also attended.

In his speech, Popescu-Putzuri pointed out that the celebration of the Chinese people's great festival has occurred not long after Comrades N. Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu's official friendly visit to China and similar visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Romania. These two visits are a powerful reflection of the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

He said: "The Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee highly appraised each of the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogues and emphasized that the comprehensive talks and the agreements reached had been great new impetuses to the friendship and all-round cooperation between our two parties and two nations on the basis of trust, mutual respect, equality and comradely mutual assistance."

In his reply speech, Ambassador Li Ting-chuan pointed out that this year is extraordinary in the history of Chinese-Romanian relations. Comrade Ceausescu's visit to China and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania are of historic significance. The exchange of visits between top leaders of the two countries has made great contributions to the closer friendly cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific and technological fields, and to the further strengthening of the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two nations and two peoples. The visits will be a golden chapter in the annals of the Chinese-Romanian friendship.

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Li Ting-chuan emphatically pointed out in conclusion: "We are convinced that under the care of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and Comrade N. Ceausescu, the Chinese Romanian friendship has a very broad prospect for development which no force can brake."

In celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, a Chinese film-week is held in the five cities of Buchisst, Tivisoara, Cluj-Napoca Craiova and Iasi, during which "Tunnel Warfare", "Sino-Japanese War in 1894," "The Guerrillas Sweep the Plains," "Reconnaissance Across the Yangtze," "Hai Hsia" and other Chinese films will be shown.

On September 27, the Romanian Council of Socialist Culture and Education inaugurated the opening of the Chinese film-week in Bucharest.

SCINTEIA Article

OWO21357Y Peking NCNA in English 1255 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--The 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China was greeted by the Romanian paper SCINTEIA today in an article entitled "The Great Festival of the Friendly Chinese People."

After recalling the achievements made by the Chinese people in the past 29 years under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the article said that on the occasion of celebrating the great festival of socialist China, the Chinese people are making tremendous efforts to achieve the objective set by the 11th party congress for turning China into a modern socialist country by the end of the century.

The Romanian people are following with concern and sympathy the Chinese people's grand cause of construction and are whole-heartedly glad over their outstanding successes, the article said. Our two parties, countries and peoples have formed and are developing friendly relations of all-round cooperation.

The article stressed: "Experience has fully proved that the existing comradely relationship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party as well as Romanian-Chinese summit meetings and talks have played a decisive and stimulative role in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our two countries. The visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the People's Republic of China last spring and the talks with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, represented a moment of historic significance in this respect. The decisions made and understanding reached during the Peking talks have vividly demonstrated the common aspirations for expanding Romanian-Chinese friendship and cooperation in all fields and this has embodied in the long-term agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China signed by the two party and state leaders during the visit."

The article said that "the recent visit of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng (to Romania) was carried out in the same condition. It was the first visit made by a highest Chinese party and state leader to Romania and it presented a genuinely historic moment for further developing traditional friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples."

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The article said in conclusion that the Romanian people are glad at joining in celebrating the great festival of People's China and are convinced that the Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and all-round cooperation will make steady development in the interest of the people of the two countries, socialism and peace, the cause of independence and progress of the peoples.

Belgrade, Bucharest Receptions

OW301732Y Peking NCNA in English 1654 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--The 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China was marked at receptions given by Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chou Chiu-yeh on September 28 and Chinese Ambassador to Romania Li Ting-chuan yesterday.

Among those present at the reception in the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade were: Kiro Hadzivasilev, vice-president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Branislav Ikonic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; Ferhad Kotoric, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; and Slavko Kuhar, general secretary of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Among those present at the reception in the Chinese Embassy in Bucharest were: Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and vice-president of the State Council; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and first deputy prime minister; Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest city party committee and concurrently mayor of Bucharest; Vasile Musat, secretary of the party Central Committee and director of the Foreign Relations Department under the party Central Committee; Lieutenant General Gheorghe Gomoiu, member of the party Central Committee, vice-minister of national defence and concurrently secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the armed forces; and Ion Popescu-Putzuri, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association.

Brussels Meeting

OW012319Y Peking NCNA in English 2225 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Belgium-China Association held a meeting here today in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

More than 700 Belgian friends from all parts of the country attended the meeting, including Robert Hamaide, chairman, Jean Nihon, vice-chairman, and Serge Pairoux, secretary general, of the association, as well as leading members of its provincial branches.

Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Kang Mao-chao and other Chinese diplomats were also present.

The meeting was presided over by Serge Pairoux.

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Addressing the meeting, Robert Hamaide said the Chinese people, after severe trials, "have started on a spectacular advance by setting forth new objectives at home and abroad." He said: "We hope that the 'four modernizations,' the realization of which your country has decided to do her best after having overcome the obstacles placed on the way by the 'gang of four,' will ensure your country an exceptional development in the next decades."

In his speech, Ambassador Kang Mao-chao thanked the association for its kind regards and wished a vigorous development of the friendship between the Chinese and Belgian peoples and of the fine relations of cooperation between the two countries.

NCNA CITES MINIC TALK ON HUA'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

OW031328Y Peking NCNA in English 1240 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's recent visit to Yugoslavia represented a new moment in and major encouragement to the establishment of mutually beneficial relations between the two countries and parties on the basis of friendship, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. This statement was made by Milos Minic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Yugoslav Federal Council for International Relations, at a seminar on international problems in the coastal city of Portoroz today.

Minic said that Yugoslavia's foreign policy is to establish and develop friendly relations with all other countries of the world on the principles of equality, non-interference and respect for existing differences.

Speaking of the international situation, Minic said: "The big powers' confrontation is sharpening, and pressures on the non-aligned and other developing countries are becoming evident. Not only that the basic international economic problems between the developed and underdeveloped countries are not being solved, but the gap between the developed and underdeveloped is being constantly expanded."

VICE PREMIER FANG I LEAVES FOR FRG, FRANCE VISITS

OW031303Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I left here by special plane this afternoon for an official friendship visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and France via Sinkiang.

He was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Chen Mu-hua and leading members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Ministry of Education and the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Diplomatic envoys of the Federal Republic of Germany and France to China were present.

Members of Vice-Premier Fang I's party include Yen Chi-tzu, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Chao Tung-wan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; Ku Tso-hsin, vice-chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Yang Chao, vice-chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Scientific and Technical Association; Kao I, vice-minister of education; and Li Su, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

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FRENCH MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS PRC

OW031628Y Peking NCNA in English 1619 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party from France led by Jacques Jurquet, general secretary of the party, wound up its friendship visit to China and left here for home today.

Among those seeing them off at the airport was Feng Hsuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

FRG BANKER REPORTS ON PRC PLANS TO SEND STUDENTS ABROAD

OW031058Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 3 Oct (AFP)--China plans to send up to 40,000 students overseas as part of its modernisation programme, West German banker Helmut Haeusgen said here today.

Chairman of the Dresdner Bank and president of the European Confederation of Banks, Mr. Haeusgen stopped briefly in Hong Kong after a seven-day visit to China during which he met Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

He was one of 15 leading Common Market bankers and industrialists invited to visit Peking following the recent signing of a trade pact between China and the EEC.

Mr. Haeusgen, who visited China three years ago, said, "There have been many changes, the most notable being that China is now clearly going the way of modernisation. We were told that as part of this programme they plan to send up to 40,000 students overseas. About 500 will go to West Germany and the first of these should arrive this year.

"The Chinese need help with their agriculture--which means machinery--with their industry, and perhaps with their national defence. The students who go abroad will study both in universities and with major corporations," he added.

Views PRC Foreign Trade Plans

OW031059Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0825 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hong Kong, 3 Oct (AFP)--West German banker Helmut Haeusgen said here today the emphasis in China at present is on doing business with Europe and Japan followed by the United States.

"From a global viewpoint the Chinese are very pleased to have made a pact with Japan because this means they are strong in the East while they regard the EEC as an ally in the West. This leaves Russia in the middle," said Mr. Haeusgen who stopped in Hong Kong briefly after a trip to Peking.

He said China no longer sought to balance its foreign trade on an annual basis so long as there was the prospect of making up any deficit in future years. Last year China increased its imports from West Germany by 100 percent to reach Hong Kong dollars 2,300 million (U.S. dollars 500 million at the then rate of exchange).

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Last in China three years ago, Mr. Haeusgen said, "Having looked at China again I believe many more Western businessmen will go there in the near future but they should guard against euphoria.

"Tremendous opportunities exist but the Chinese cannot be hurried. They need adequate time to make their plans for modernization and time to carry out those plans, and the Chinese we met were the first to admit this," he added.

Mr. Haeusgen said China wanted to export textiles, non-ferrous metals and crude oil and as its exports increased there might be the risk of protectionism in some parts of the world.

"This will need to be carefully watched and Europe, at any rate, should be as generous as possible in admitting Chinese goods," he said.

ULANFU MEETS WITH FRG BROADCASTING DELEGATION

OW030924Y Peking NCNA in English 0839 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with Karl-Guenter Von Hase, director of the ZDF, Mrs. Hase and the ZDF delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany he is leading.

Franz Keil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany here, was present.

Also present were Chang Hsiang-shan, director of the Central Broadcasting Administration; Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the administration; Chien Chi-sheng, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Meng Chi-yu, deputy director of the central television station.

PRC RAILWAYS MINISTER HOSTS BRITISH DELEGATION

OW031601Y Peking NCNA in English 1544 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Tuan Chun-i, Chinese minister of railways, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a British railways mission to China led by Ian Campbell, chief executive of railways.

In his toast, Wang Hsiao-pin, Chinese vice-minister of railways, said that China would make efforts to strengthen the friendly relations with Britain in railways and expand the technical exchanges between the railways departments of the two countries. "To modernize China's railways at an early date, the Chinese railway workers are willing to learn advanced techniques and experience from their British counterparts," he added.

In reply, Ian Campbell said: "We are naturally eager on this visit, to learn as much as we can from all of you about China's railways. At the same time, we also wish to take this opportunity to strengthen our friendship and to develop steadily ties of cooperation and business between us."

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E.T. Davies, charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy in China, was present.

Leading members of departments concerned under the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Railways were present.

The mission arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Railways.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO DEPARTS PRC ON AFRICAN TOUR

OW031308Y Peking NCNA in English 1238 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Keng Piao left here by special plane this afternoon via Sinkiang on an official friendship visit to the Congo, Guinea, Mali, Ghana and Nigeria.

He was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Chen Mu-hua and leading members of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and the ministries of foreign affairs, economic relations with foreign countries and foreign trade.

Diplomatic envoys of the Congo, Guinea, Mali, Ghana and Nigeria to China were present.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao is accompanied by his wife Chao Lan-hsiang and Assistant Foreign Minister Lin Chung.

ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TSINAN

OW031240Y Peking NCNA in English 1226 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Zambian military goodwill delegation led by Alexander Grey Zulu, chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Central Committee of the Zambian United National Independence Party, left there for Tsinan by special plane today.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien and leading members of the general headquarters and various services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Diplomatic officials of the Zambian Embassy here were present.

Accompanying the delegation to Tsinan are Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Willie R. Mwendela, Zambian ambassador to China, and his wife.

During its stay in Peking, the Zambian friends paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao and visited army units and the military museum of the Chinese people's revolution.

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TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES SHANGHAI FOR CHANGCHOU

OW031246Y Peking NCNA in English 1231 GMT 3 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 3 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party) delegation left here for Changchou by special plane today. Leader of the delegation is Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, member of the CCM Central Committee, chairman of the CCM Standing Committee on Party Affairs and minister of defence and national service.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Han Che-i, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee; and Chang Cheng-tsung, director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee.

The delegation arrived here from Hangchow yesterday in the company of Wu Hsueh-chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and was entertained at a banquet in the evening given by the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee. Han Che-i and delegation leader Kawawa toasted the steady growth of the friendship between the people of China and Tanzania.

While in Shanghai, the Tanzanian guests visited the site of the first national congress of the Chinese Communist Party and the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition and made a boat excursion on the Huangpu River.

EGYPT, ISRAEL TO NEGOTIATE PEACE ACCORD IN OCTOBER

OW291844Y Peking NCNA in English 1400 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Sep (HSINHUA)--Egypt and Israel will begin negotiations for a peace agreement at Ismailia on October 4 or 5, according to MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY.

It said that details of the negotiations will include the timetable for Israel's pull-out from the occupied areas, the specific demarcation of the first line to which Israel will withdraw at the first stage, and the pinpointing of the positions of the UN troops in view of the Israeli withdrawal and the status of the early-warning stations.

It added that the negotiations will be held at ministerial level and under the United Nations flag, in which the United States will take part as full partner.

Radio Israel announced that Israeli Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman will leave for Cairo on October 11 to meet with Egyptian Minister of War and War Production Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi.

ISRAELI KNESSET ENDORSES CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

OW291842Y Peking NCNA in English 1356 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Israeli Knesset yesterday endorsed by voting the government decision on the Camp David accords after a debate lasting more than 17 hours, according to reports from Jerusalem.

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The Knesset entrusted the government to dismantle the settlements in Sinai if all problems would be solved during the negotiations on the signing of an Egypt-Israel peace treaty. The Camp David accords on the Middle East were reached between Egypt and Israel on September 17 with the participation of U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The Knesset opened the debate on September 25. Speaking at the Knesset, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that Israel must dismantle the settlements in Sinai as an inescapable price of peace with Egypt. On the settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River, he said that he agreed at Camp David to freeze new settlements there for only three months--not five years as the United States and Egypt maintained.

Begin in his speech insisted on no referendum on the West Bank and Gaza, no Palestinian state to be created and no deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT CONSENTS TO WASHINGTON NEGOTIATIONS

OW021621Y Peking NCNA in English 1607 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat yesterday informed U.S. President Carter of his consent to start Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations in Washington on October 12 with the participation of the United States as a full partner, the Egyptian press reported today.

The Egyptian delegation to the negotiations will include Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, deputy premier and minister of war and war production; Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Osama El Baz, first under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a number of political and military advisors.

President as-Sadat made known his agreement after he had talks with roving U.S. Envoy Alfred Atherton who arrived in Cairo September 30 following a visit to Israel.

Earlier it was reported the Egyptian-Israeli talks for a peace treaty were to start on October 4 or 5 in Ismailia, Egypt.

AS-SADAT CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN ARAB AFFAIRS

OW022034Y Peking NCNA in English 2007 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat today strongly condemned the Soviet Union for interfering in the Arab internal affairs and undermining the unity among the Arab countries with ulterior motives. He said that the Soviet Union had been crying for the rights of the Arab peoples, however, "Arab brothers are now killing each other right with Soviet-made weapons."

President as-Sadat was speaking at an extraordinary session of the Egyptian People's Assembly where members of parliament heard his report on the outcome of the recently held Camp David summit conference among the United States, Egypt and Israel.

The president firmly rejected the Soviet allegation that his participation in the Camp David summit constituted a betrayal of the Arab peoples.

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Then, President as-Sadat declared: "Here I would ask Mr. Brezhnev how he would explain the offer which was made by the Soviet leadership in Tashkent for Egypt to negotiate with Israel following the defeat of the 1967 war." "One must have a little bit of shame. But, unfortunately, they have no shame at all."

President as-Sadat said, "Egypt stands in greater need for unity than ever before in order to stand against the hostile foreign plots against this nation, which are supported by the big power."

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS GIFT TO SURINAM'S PRIME MINISTER

OW290217Y Peking NCNA in English 2235 GMT 28 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Paramaribo, 28 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese economic and trade exhibition closed here today.

Before the exhibition closed, Chinese Ambassador to Surinam Li Chao and head of the exhibition delegation Shen Yueh-feng presented a rice hulling machine, one of the exhibits, to the Surinamese Government as a symbol of friendship between the peoples of China and Surinam. Surinamese Prime Minister Henck Arron and Minister of Agriculture John Sisal attended the gift-presenting ceremony.

As he received the gift, the prime minister said that the gift symbolizes the friendship between the two countries. The Chinese exhibition was welcomed by the Surinamese people who visited it not only to learn what China can produce, but more importantly, to express their friendly sentiments to the Chinese people. The exhibition has brought the two peoples closer, he said.

Some 50,000 people visited the exhibition from September 14 to 28.

CHI PENG-FEI MEETS FORMER MEXICAN PRESIDENT

OW291407Y Peking NCNA in English 1314 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met Miguel Aleman Valdes, former Mexican president, and his party. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Legorreta attended.

Present was Ko Po-nien, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

LI HSIEN-HIEN, CHEN MU-HUA RECEIVE HONG KONG, MACAO DELEGATION

OW021509Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; and Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots delegation attending the National Day celebrations here this afternoon. The delegation was headed by Wang Mei, with Ma Ting-tung, Li Tse-tien and Tu Lan as deputy heads. Noted Hong Kong personage Richard Charles Lee and his wife attended the meeting.

The meeting was cordial. Vice-chairman Li Hsien-nien extended a warm welcome to all members of the delegation who had come to celebrate the National Day together with the people of the motherland. He dwelled on the international situation, the political situation and economic construction in China. He hoped that compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao would make contribution to the four modernizations of the motherland.

Present at the meeting were leading members of departments concerned including Lo Ching-chang, Tung Hsiao-peng, Chang Hsiang-shan, Lin Hsiu-te, Lo Chun, Chia Shih, Keng Tao-ming, Lu Hsu-chang, Huang Min-wei and Ssutu Hui-min. Deputy director of the Hong Kong branch of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY Chi Feng was also present.

ULANFU ADDRESSES RECEPTION FOR NATIONALITIES DELEGATION

OW021345Y Peking NCNA in English 1304 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--A reception was given yesterday afternoon to welcome the nationalities delegation which arrived here on September 30 to celebrate the National Day with the people of the capital. This was the first such delegation in about a dozen years. The reception was hosted by the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Commission of Nationalities Affairs.

Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, proposed a toast at the reception. On behalf of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee and the State Commission of Nationalities Affairs, he extended a warm welcome and cordial greetings to the more than 500 representatives of 54 minority nationalities from 21 provinces and autonomous regions.

He said that the great unity of the people of various nationalities in China, carefully fostered by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai, had been achieved and developed in the protracted common struggles. But Lin Piao and the gang of four had tried to undermine the party's nationalities policy, disrupt the unity among various nationalities and sabotage the revolution and construction of the frontier areas and minority regions, he said. They brutally persecuted the cadres and people of various nationalities, causing great miseries to the minority regions and people of different nationalities.

"Holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua reiterated the party's nationalities policy and this has brought about an excellent situation in various minority regions over the past two years," he continued. "The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has continued to deepen in these places. The unity among nationalities has further been strengthened and there has been new progress in the economic and cultural construction. Full of confidence, the people of various nationalities are forging ahead, striving to accomplish the general task for the new historical period."

Present at the reception were Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Yang Ching-jen, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and minister in charge of the State Commission of Nationalities Affairs.

REPORTAGE ON REGIONAL CELEBRATIONS MARKING NATIONAL DAY

OWO21215Y [Editorial report] PRC regional transmitters over the past few days have carried the following reports on the celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

East China

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 28 September carried a report noting that "over 1,000 members of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee and patriotic personages from various circles" celebrated the event on the afternoon of 28 September. The report said the following attended the celebrations: "Chang Cheng-chung, director of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee's United Front Work Department and vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee; Liang Kuo-pin, Li Kan-aheng, Chao Tsu-kang, (Huang Shih-po), Wu Jo-an, (Wang Chih-pin) and Chou Ku-cheng, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee; Han Yang-shan, (Chang Yao-hui) and (Yeh Shang-chih), deputy directors of the municipal party committee's United Front Work Department; and (Kuan Shih-chan), Standing Committee member of the municipal CPPCC committee and president of the municipal Higher People's Court, as well as members of the National CPPCC Committee in Shanghai."

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 30 September carried a report saying people in Shanghai had met at a grand soiree at Shanghai stadium the evening of 30 September to mark the anniversary. Attending this get-together and sitting at the rostrum were "responsible comrades of the Shanghai municipal party and revolutionary committees and the PLA ground, naval and air forces units stationed in Shanghai, including Peng Chung, Wang I-ping, Han Che-i, Che Wen-i, Chao Hsing-chih, Yang Fu-chen, Wang Ming-chang, Wang Chien, Yang Hui-chieh, Yang Kao, (Yang Shih-fa), (Chen Hsien-pai), (?Fang Cheng-ping), Ho I-hsiang, Li Pao-chi and Li Ching, as well as Han Pei-hsin, vice minister of Light Industry; (Wang Chen-hsien), vice minister of the Third Ministry of Machine Building; and Yeh Chih-chiang, vice minister of metallurgy, of the State Council."

The report added that "also sitting at the rostrum were members and alternate members of the CCP Central Committee, Standing Committee members of the NPC and National CPPCC Committee in Shanghai, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee, and principal leading comrades, noted labor models, advanced workers and fighting heroes."

Also attending the soiree, according to the radio, were "representatives of advanced units, collectives and individuals on various fronts, as well as representatives of patriotic personages, Overseas Chinese and Taiwanese compatriots, representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers, the Japanese and Polish consulate-generals in Shanghai, foreign guests, foreign tourists and foreign students and apprentices in Shanghai." The report added that more than 18,000 people attended the evening's event.

Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 1 October carried a report saying Kiangsu provincial and Nanking municipal party and revolutionary committees had sponsored a get-together--no date given--at the Great Hall of the People in Nanking to mark the country's founding anniversary. The report said the get-together was attended by "responsible comrades of the Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including Hsu Chia-tun, Hu Hung, Wang Min-sheng, Chung Kuo-chu, Chou Tse, Ting Ko-tse, Huang Chao-tien, (Chin Shao-po), Wang Ping-shih, Chih Hsun, Liu Lin, (Hsu Fang-heng) and Chang Chung-liang; responsible comrades of Nanking PLA units, including Liao Han-sheng, Chang Hsi-chin, Hsiang Shou-chih, Teng Yueh, Chan Ta-nan, Liu Hsi-yuan, Wang Chan, Hsiang Shou-chih, Teng Yueh, Chan Ta-nan, Liu Hsi-yuan, Wang Chan, Liao Jung-piao and Huang Chen-tang; responsible comrades of the air force of Nanking PLA units and responsible comrades of military institutes in Nanking, including (Ting Shu-chen) and (Su Chun); responsible comrades of the provincial military district, including Lin Yu-sheng, Li Kuo-hou, Fu Kung-yung, (Lo Ching-chao), Chou Chueh-cheng, Chen Mao-hui, Chen Chin, Chou Chi-yun, (Sun Wang-piao) and Chin Chung-hu; and responsible comrades of the Nanking municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Wang Chu-pin, Chou Kuo-fan, Mao Chao-hung, Fang Chen, Sun I-san, (Teng Yung-lo), Chen Yun-lung, Hu Liang-chieh and (Yang Chih)."

The report added that also attending the get-together were "responsible persons of the provincial and Nanking municipal CPPCC committees, including Kung Wei-chen, Kuan Wen-wei, Yang Ting-pao, Wu I-fang, Chen Ho-chin, Tseng Ju-ching, Liu Shu-hsun, Chen Chung-fan, Liao Yun-tse, Ting Kuang-hsun, (Fan Chen-chung), Hsu Mei-feng, Liao Yun-sheng and Hsieh Chung-chi."

The same broadcast also noted that the Nanking Revolutionary Committee has hosted a National Day reception in honor of Overseas Chinese and foreigners of Chinese ancestry who were visiting Nanking. The report said Wang Min-sheng, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, Wang Chu-pin and Fang Chen, vice chairmen of the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Wang Chao-chuan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the reception.

North China

Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October transmitted a report that on the evening of 30 September more than 2,000 people held a gala party in Shihchiachuang to celebrate the 29th PRC anniversary.

The report said: "Attending the gala party were responsible comrades of the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial revolutionary committee, PLA units stationed in Shihchiachuang, and the Shihchiachuang prefectural and municipal CCP committees, including Liu Tzu-hou, Ma Hui, Wang Chin-shan, Lu Yu-lan, Kuo Chih, Yin Che, Tseng Mei, (Yang Tse-chiang), Liu Ying, Wang Kuei-hua, (Liu Chun-shan), (Tsai Ssu-li), (Yen Hua-i), (Chu Tsung-lin), (Keng Ming), (Shih Ming), (Li Ho-lin), (Wang Chieh), (Yen Chuan-chun), (Yeh Chin-chang), Yen Chieh, (Sung Shuang-lai), (Fu Ting-sheng), (Hsu Hsi-liu), Wang Ai-hsi, (Ho Lin-chih), (Chang Yun), (Yu Cheng-kung), Chang Chih-po, (Yu Chien-chung), (Ma Hua-lin), Chang Chien-yao, (Chang Shou) and (Fang Ping)."

Also present, the report added, were responsible comrades of departments, commissions and offices of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members currently in Shihchiachuang, responsible comrades of provincial mass organizations, models from industrial, agricultural and finance and trade fronts, PLA combat heroes, well-known personages, Taiwan compatriots, returned Overseas Chinese and representatives of minority nationalities.

Northwest China

Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 September transmitted a report on a discussion meeting jointly sponsored by the Tsinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee and the Sining Municipal CPPCC Committee on 30 September to celebrate the PRC anniversary.

According to the report, the discussion meeting was attended by members of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees, NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members currently in Sining, responsible persons of democratic parties, Taiwan compatriots, returned Overseas Chinese and patriotic personages. "Comrade Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; other responsible provincial and municipal party, government and army comrades Hsi-hou-pa, Ma Wan-li, Wang Wen-ying, (Chou Lung), (Fan Wen-chuan) and (Kao Chan-min); and responsible persons of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees (Kuo Ping-fan), (Kuo Jo-chen), (Liu Cheng-yun), (Ma Lo-tien), (Cheng Wen-chin), (Su Yao-liang), (Kuan Pao-chia), (Liao Ai-ping), (Kand Chien-hsi), (Chou Tsung-chen), (Wang Kuiei-fu), and (Li Hai-feng) attended the discussion meeting," says the report.

The report added: "Comrade Tan Chi-lung spoke at the meeting. He said: After the downfall of the gang of four, under the leadership of the wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the people of all nationalities in Tsinghai Province have held high Chairman Mao's great banner and adhered to the line of the party's 11th national congress. The situation is excellent on all fronts; certain achievements have been made in all fields of work. But our work still falls far short of what is expected of us by the party Central Committee. We must guard against and overcome ideas and feelings of complacency and self-conceit. We must closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, strengthen unity among all nationalities, make concerted efforts, work hard and strive to build our country into a powerful, modern socialist country as soon as possible in this century."

Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 1 October transmitted a report with recorded portions on National Day celebrations in Urumchi Municipality. The report describes the fine weather, street decorations and activities in Urumchi on 1 October. According to the report, people of all nationalities, in their holiday best, converged in the people's park, where children had a good time in the "Children's Paradise" and adults enjoyed shows performed by the regional song and dance troupe, the regional operat troupe, the regional acrobatic troupe and the Urumchi Municipal Peking Operat Troupe.

The report noted that on 1 October commercial departments in Urumchi increased quantities of commodities to meet the needs of the masses, and workers on the industrial and communications front worked as usual and celebrated the National Day by creating new production records.

Northeast China

Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 30 September transmitted a report on soirees held in Harbin on the evening of 30 September to celebrate the PRC founding. The report noted: "The soirees were held at the provincial exhibition hall, the Harbin Modern Drama Theater, the Harbin Youth Palace and the Harbin Workers Cultural Palace. Attending the soirees were leading provincial and municipal party, government and army comrades Yang I-Chen, Li Li-an, Wang I-lun, Li Chien-pai, Chen Lei, Kuan Chou, Chang Hsiu-Chih, Juan Yung-sheng, (Chen Chin-sheng), (Wang Chao), (Hung Yuan-chu), (Wang Chen-yang), Lu Kuang, (Tuan Pi-yeh), (Chang Ting), (Tso Sung-ping), (Yuan Yu-cheng), (Chao Kuo-chiang), Kuo Wei-jen, Liang Yen-te, (Yao Chi-jen), (Wang Chung-chin) and (Kuo Shuai).

Further Regional Coverage

HK031456Y [Editorial report] PRC provincial and regional broadcasts have carried the following reports on activities held in celebration of National Day:

East Region

Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October reported that some 4,000 people in Hofei attended a literature-art soiree on the evening of 30 September. The report noted: "Attending the soiree were Wan Li, Chao Shou-i, Wang Kuang-yu, Liu Lien-min, Cheng Kuang-hua, Yang Wei-ping, (Hu Kai-ming), Hu Tan, Meng Chia-chin, Yu Kuang-mao and Cheng Yeh-tang, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and Anhwei Military District, as well as Chang Kai-fan, Wu Yen-chiu, Wang Tse-nung and Sun Yu-chiao, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Chu Nung, responsible comrade of the provincial People's Court; and Cheng Jui, (Wei An-min), (Wang Yu), (Wang Jung-hua), (Chao Ping), (Lin Hua-chun) and (Wang Ko-liang), responsible comrades of the Hofei municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and Hofei Garrison."

Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0300 GMT on 1 October carried a report on some 6,000 army men and people attending a soiree in Foochow on 30 September. It said that this function was attended by "Liao Chih-kao, Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien, Wu Hung-hsiang, Pai Chih-min, Yuan Kai, Hu Wei-chih, Hsu Ya, Kuo Chao, Liu Yung-sheng, Wang Yen, Cheng Huo-pai, (Chang I) and Wen Fu-shan, leading comrades of the Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Yang Cheng-wu, Chu Shao-ching, Lung Fei-hu, Wu Chun-jen, Liao Hai-kuang, Sung Wei-shih, Wang Chih, Tsao Pu-nan, Lu Sheng, Chan Hua-yu, Ho Yun-feng and Hsieh Chia-hsiang, members of the Standing Committee of the Foochow PLA units' CCP committee, and leaders and advisers of the units; Chia Chiu-min, Ho Min-hsueh, Chen Hsi-chung, Lu Chia-hsi, Kuo Jui-jen, Wang Shih-jui and Lu Hao-jan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; leading comrades of the Foochow PLA units' leading organs and of the province's various departments, committees and offices; Tsai Liang-cheng, (Teng Chao), Yang Pu and (Liu I), leading comrades of the Foochow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees" and participants in the current plenum of the provincial revolutionary committee.

A report by Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 2 October gave an account of a 1 October soiree held in Nanchang "attended by Chiang Wei-ching, Yang Shang-kuei, Pai Tung-tsai, Huang Chih-chen, Ti Sheng, Liu Chun-hsiu, Chao Chih-chien, Fang Chih-chun and Wan Li-lang, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Li Tsu-ken, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee; and responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee, Kiangsi Military District, the infantry school of the Foochow PLA units, Nanchang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, Nanchang Garrison" and several provincial organs. It noted that a total of 3,900 people watched the soiree performances.

Central-South Region

A report by Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 2 October said that a National Day soiree held at Hunan Theater in Changsha on 1 October was attended by "Mao Chih-yung, Wan Ta, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Chih-wen, Tung Kuo-kuei, Lo Chiu-yueh, (Shih Hsin-shan), Tsao Wen-chu, Liu Chun-chiao, Shang Tzu-chin, Yin Tzu-ming, Kung An-min, Chi Shou-liang, Liu Shih-hung, (Yuan Shih-jen), Cheng Chi-wen, Kou Hsien-hsueh, (Li Chih-ping), Lu Wen-hsin, Kuan Chien, Wang Li-chao, Li Ming, (Han Kai-ya), (Hu Yao-kuang), (Chao Tung), (Li Ping), Chou Li, Kuo Sen, Ting Wei-ko, Lu Hui-lin, Chou Ju-hang, Yang Kai-chih, Li Chao-min, (Li Lang-chiu), (Jung Cheng-ho), (Liu Tsung-jen), (Kuo Chi) and (Chiang Tao), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Hunan Military District, PLA units stationed in Hunan, the provincial CPPCC committee, Changsha municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and Changsha Garrison."

Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 2 October carried a report on a soiree held in Wuhan on 1 October. It stated that the function was attended by "Yang Te-chih, commander of the Wuhan PLA units; Li Cheng-fang, first commissar; Chen Pi-hsien, first secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and Yen Cheng, commissar of the Wuhan PLA units." "Also present were Wang Chun, Jen Chung-lin, Chang Hsiu-lung, Jao Hsing-li, Ting Feng-ying, Yen Chun, Chiao Te-Hsiu, Wang Li-pin, Liu Hui-mung, Li Wei, Wang Han-chang, Hao Kuo-tao and Chu Pang-chun, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Wang Chao-chu, member of the Central Committee who was in Wuhan; Tang Che, Tao Shu-tseng, Sun Yao-hua, Wu Hsien-wen, Wang Chih-cho, Hua Yu-ching and (Hsu Tzu-wei), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC; Hsiao Yung-yin, Chen Fa-hung, Min Hsueh-sheng, Li Wen-tang, (Liu Hsin-chin), (Sung Feng-chu), (Hsiung Tzu-tan), (Ku Chang-yu), Chen Chi-te and (Pai Hsiu-kang), responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA units' leading organs, air force and artillery units, Hupeh Military District and military academies in Wuhan; and (Li Chun), (Wei Hsiao-pan), Wang Chieh, Wang Che-nan, (Tao Cheng-ko), (Ting Fu), Hsieh Tzu-chun, Teng Ken, (Li Mei-fang) and (Pi Chien-yung), responsible comrades of the Wuhan municipal CCP and revolutionary committees."

According to Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 October, the Kwangsi regional CCP and revolutionary committees held a 30 September soiree to celebrate National Day. The report said: "Present at this function were Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Liu Chung-kuei, Chin Ying-chi, Chao Mao-hsun, Hsiao Han, Chao Hsin-jan, Tsen Kuo-jung, Tseng Hsiao-ping, Liao Wei-hsiung, Liao Sheng-tung, Liang Hua-hsin, Chang Sheng-chen, Lo Li-pin and Huang Jung, responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees; Ou Chih-fu, responsible comrade of the Canton PLA units; Wang Pan-wen, (Chen Kang), (Wang Chu-kuang), Kuo Yao-ching and (Li Ting-chuan), responsible comrades of Kwangsi Military District, the PLA stationed in Nanning, Nanning municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and Nanning Prefectural CCP Committee and Administrative Office."

A report by Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service at 0430 GMT on 1 October noted that over 10,000 people took part in a literature-art soiree in Canton on 30 September. "Participants included Hsi Chung-hsun, Chiao Lin-I, Liu Tien-fu, Wu Nan-sheng, Meng Hsien-te, Liang Hsiang, Chen Yueh-ping, Liu Wei-ming, Liang Wei-lin, Li Chia-jen and Yang Kang-hua, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees."

Also attending, according to the report, were "Teng I-fan, Yeh Chien-min, Shan Yin-chang, Chan Tsai-fang, Yen Te-ming, Chen Hai-han, Peng Chia-ching, Yen Fu-sheng, Chuang Tien, Chou Te-li, and Wang Chun, responsible comrades of the Canton PLA units; Chang Hsien-chang, (Jen Chiu) and (Kao Shih-jung), responsible comrades of the leading organs of the Canton PLA units and of air force and naval units stationed in the Canton area" and "Hsiung Fei, responsible comrade of Kwangtung Military District; Chung Ming, Tu Chen-hsiang and Hsueh Yen, responsible comrades of the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; Chang Po-chuan, Chou Chih-fei, Yun Kuang-ying, Tan Tien-tu, Hsiao Chun-ying, I Mei-hou, Huang Yu-mou, Lo Ming, Lo Chun, Wang Yueh and Lo Hsiung-tsai, responsible persons of the Provincial CPPCC" and others.

The same report also said that the General Office of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, the provincial Higher Education Bureau and Canton Municipal Foreign Affairs Office held receptions in Canton on 30 September. "Chiao Lin-i, Liu Tien-fu, Liang Wei-lin and Li Chia-jen, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Chung Ming, Tu Chen-hsiang, Lo Fan-chun and Tang Kuo-liang, vice chairmen of the Canton Municipal Revolutionary Committee," attended these functions as well as foreign guests visiting Canton, personnel of foreign offices in Canton, foreign friends working in institutes of higher education and factories, compatriots from overseas, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and a visiting delegation of minority nationalities.

Southwest Region

Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 2 October carried a report on Kweiyang's literature-art soiree held on the evening of 1 October. It notes that the soiree, jointly organized by Kweichow and Kweiyang Municipality, was attended by "Ma Li, first secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the Kweichow Military District; Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Hsu Chien-sheng, Li Ting-kuei, Chen Hsing-keng, Chang Chung, Wang Chao-wen, Liu Hsing-sheng, (Li Chih-chi), Wang Chen-chiang, Wu Su, Sung Hsiao-peng, (Ho Min), Chang Liang, (Hu Pi-fu), (Liu I), (Han Kuo-ting) and Tien Hua-i, leading comrades of the Kweichow provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Kweichow Military District; Lo Teng-i, Tseng Hsien-hui, Yang Han-hsien, Tang Hung-jen, Mao Tieh-chiao and Yuan Chia-chi, vice chairmen of the Kweichow Provincial CPPCC Committee; Chin Feng, (Shih Kuang-chi), (Li Chang-chen), Tsung Hui-tzun, (Chang Tung-fan), Liu Te-shan and (Huang Chih-hsing), leading comrades of the Kweiyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Kweiyang Garrison" and responsible persons from various departments, committees, offices and organizations. The report states that a total of 3,000 people attended the soiree which was addressed by Wang Chen-chiang, vice chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2310 GMT on 1 October reported that a grand soiree was held in Chengtu on 1 October. It noted that "the participants included Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first commissar of the Chengtu PLA units; Wu Ko-hua, commander of the Chengtu PLA units; Kung Shih-chuan, second commissar; Chen Hsien-jui, commissar; Chao Wen-chin, commander of Szechwan Military District; Hu Yung-chang, commissar; and Hsu Meng-hsia, first secretary of Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee."

A report by Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 on 2 October said that the Yunnan PLA units held a literature-art soiree on 1 October at the National Defense Theater.

The broadcast said: "Attending the 1 October literature and art soiree were Li Ching-chuan, NPC Standing Committee vice chairman who was in Kunming; An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the Kunming PLA units; Wang Pi-cheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the Kunming PLA units; Liu Ming-hui, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy commander of the Kunming PLA units; Liu Chih-chien, political commissar of the Kunming PLA units; Hsueh Tao, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Li Ko-chung, deputy commissar of the Kunming PLA units; Liang Wen-ying, (Chao Chih-chuan), (Tang Hsiang-lin) and (Chang En-fu), Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee; Chang Yun, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Comrades Wu Chih-yuan, Wu Tso-min, Liu Pi-yun, Wang Shao-yen, Lung Tse-hui, Chen Fang, Chu Chung-hsiang, Li Ho-Tsai and Tao Tung-ting, vice chairmen of the Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee; Comrade Lin Chia-mei; Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; (Te Po), secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; (Mu Chin-chang), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; (Li Tai-kang) and (Tao Chin), deputy secretaries of the municipal CCP committee, and responsible persons of other various units in the Kunming PLA units, and of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus subordinate to the province." The report says a total of some 1,000 people attended the soiree.

Northwest Region

Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 2 October carried a report on armymen and people in Lanchow holding a soiree on 1 October in the gymnasium of the Lanchow PLA units. It says that present at the function were "Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Han Hsien-chu, commander of the Lanchow PLA units; Hsiao Hua, first commissar of the Lanchow units and secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Lanchow units, the air force of the Lanchow units, Kansu Military District, Lanchow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and Lanchow Garrison."

Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 1 October reported that the Shensi provincial and Sian municipal revolutionary committees held a soiree on 30 September, attended by 1,500 people. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Shensi Military District, PLA units stationed in Shensi, and Sian municipal CCP and revolutionary committees attended the affair. The same report also noted that the provincial Foreign Affairs Office and various other organizations gave a tea party in Sian for foreign experts, students and guests.

NCNA Reportage

OW021854Y Peking NCNA in English 1733 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Oct (HSINHUA)--A variety of activities have been held in all parts of China to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

On September 30 and October 1, 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, not counting Taiwan, held large-scale theatrical performances and sports shows.

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Discussions and report meetings were held in grassroots units to review the excellent situation over the past two years after the smashing of the gang of four.

In the Shanghai Working People's Palace of Culture, more than 50 model workers from the fields of industry and communications, trade and commerce, capital construction, science and technology, literature and art, and education met to exchange experience in speeding up the four modernizations.

Representatives of Tibetan, Monba, Loba, Sharpa and Teng nationalities living in frontier regions now visiting Lhasa attended the city's celebrations.

In Szechwan Province, farm production has suffered from severe drought this year, but thanks to arduous efforts of local people, the province's total grain output has surpassed that of last year, a year of good harvest. Cadres from the province, prefectures and counties who were attending a meeting of Chengtu held a summary session on October 1, at which they voiced their determination to continue their efforts to expand farm production.

On October 1, leading members of the Heilungkiang provincial and Harbin city party committees went to rural people's communes and their sub-divisions in Hulan County and on the outskirts of Harbin city to help with autumn harvest.

Principal members of the Kwangtung provincial party committee went to rural areas and factories to extend greetings to the commune peasants and workers who stuck to their posts during the festival.

People of various nationalities and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Fukien Province, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and the other border areas also held a variety of celebrations. They expressed their determination to heighten their vigilance, defend the motherland and liberate Taiwan to accomplish the sacred cause of reunifying the motherland.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON MARXISM, GANG'S PRACTICE OF 'BLIND FAITH'

OW031010Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 2 October article by Li Hung-lin: "Science and Blind Faith"]

[Text] Peking, 2 Oct--The struggle between science and blind faith is acute and sometimes ruthless. Today it is elementary knowledge that the earth is not the center of the universe but revolves around the sun. However, it was taboo to advocate this in Europe in the Middle Ages. Precisely because he violated the taboo of the religion of that time by upholding this truth, the Italian scientist Bruno was burned at the stake by the inquisition in the 16th century.

Such was the fate of natural science. It is imaginable how the fate of Marxism, the science of proletarian revolution, was. Since Marxism came into being, numerous martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for its implementation. Now Marxism has won great victories in China. However, the struggle between science and blind faith has not yet ceased but has continued in a new form.

The criminal aim of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in pushing a counterrevolutionary revisionist line was to usurp party and state power, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to establish a feudal fascist dictatorship. They resorted to the most cunning and deceptive tactics to achieve this aim.

They energetically practiced blind faith, not the blind faith of worshiping Buddha or praying to God for help but a new type of blind faith--the blind faith of using the mantle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to frighten people.

They used this new kind of blind faith to oppose the science of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This blind faith they used fettered the minds of some people for years. Those people have yet to free themselves from it. It is very deceptive to "Marxism to practice blind faith. How to deal with such blind faith is an important question indeed for communists and the working people. We should carefully deal with it.

How Lin Piao Practiced Blind Faith

Lin Piao had practiced blind faith for a long time. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao carefully decked himself out as a model in "holding high" the red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. At the beginning, he advocated "studying Chairman Mao's writings." It would of course have been very good if he had been sincere in saying this. However, he was a careerist, conspirator and doubledealer "who never showed up without a copy of quotations in hand and never opened his mouth without shouting 'long live' and who said nice things to your face but stabbed you in the back." These are the tactics he used. He pretended to "hold high" the red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. For this reason, he resorted to extremist tactics and formalism to cover up the truth and hoodwink the masses.

For instance, he never opened his mouth without mentioning the "four greats." This would show him "holding very high" the red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. When others mentioned only "one great," then it would be "three greats" less than he did. This would show that others fail to "hold high" the red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought or even belittle it.

In addition, Lin Piao said that "every sentence Chairman Mao says is truth and carries as much weight as 10,000 ordinary sentences." In saying this, he went to the length of practicing blind faith. Science is a reflection of objective laws. To reflect objective laws, it is necessary to analyze, synthesize, abstract and generalize a large amount of material. A correct conclusion can be reached only at the end of such a process, not at the beginning of it. A scientific truth can be expressed with one sentence or a formula. However, to make it understandable and acceptable, it is necessary to reason it out. This cannot be done with only one sentence.

Most phrases and sentences in a Marxist work were used to present the facts and reason things out to prove a given truth. Many such sentences were used to describe a process, to connect the parts of a paragraph, to emphasize or to portray phenomena. If one sentence is quoted out of context, it is not necessarily truth. Therefore, it is impossible that "every sentence is truth."

It is all the more impossible that "one sentence carries as much weight as 10,000 ordinary sentences." As far as human languages are concerned, one sentence is just one single sentence. That "one sentence carries as much weight as 10,000 ordinary sentences" may only apply to mystic exorcism. Those who practice exorcism do not need to (and cannot) comprehend it. They believe that exorcism can work wonders and that they can turn bad luck into good fortune by chanting curses or Buddhist scriptures. This is blind faith.

Lin Piao also regarded Marxism as the brain child of a "genius." It takes the world several hundred years to produce a "genius" of Marx' magnitude. As for China, it may take several thousand years. Thus, to Lin Piao Marx was no ordinary mortal but was born into the world from heaven. Proletarian leaders are great people.

But they are great precisely because they are also mortal, not because they are born into this world from heaven. Treating proletarian leaders as deities is the greatest insult to the proletarian leaders, because only the slave-owning and feudal landlord classes demand that others regard them as deities.

To intensify the effect of blind faith, Lin Piao also promoted or helped promote many ritual-like formalities such as requiring others to "ask for instructions in the morning" and hold "report meetings in the evening." This unscientific approach is a downright insult to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

How Did the "Gang of Four" Practice Blind Faith?

Chairman Mao repeatedly and sternly criticized Lin Piao's "theory of genius" and his feudal superstitious tricks. On the eve of the Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao warned: "Some people have used me to frighten people as if I were Chung Kuei [6988 7447]." After Lin Piao's downfall, the "gang of four" who then controlled propaganda, instead of criticizing Lin Piao, intensified their blind faith practices with tricks more cunning than those used by Lin Piao.

Using their positions and power, they made it a practice of taking words or phrases out of context from the works of Marx, Lenin and Mao Tsetung and used them to frighten or deceive others. They published, blocked, distorted or fabricated Chairman Mao's directives at will. Any words or phrases from the works of Marx, Lenin and Mao Tsetung Thought, once tempered by their sinister hands, immediately lost their original meaning and became labels in their hands to use any way they saw fit, not to mention that some of their so-called "quotes" such as "act according to the set policy" were fabricated to begin with. All those dissected, distorted or fabricated "quotes" became their treasured magic. Whenever they wanted to attack anyone, all they had to do was to apply this magic, and their targets were doomed. Because they held power in their hands, your fate was in their hands. You were helpless even if you had all the laws on your side.

Further, the "gang of four" also equated some of their own stuff with truth on the pretext that they had been perused by authors of Marxist classics. This showed that the "gang of four" were also bound by blind faith themselves. Is it possible for someone to regard a fallacy as truth once it has been perused by someone else, yet without regarding that person who perused it as a deity? The truth is that, by deifying others, the "gang of four" wanted to deify themselves.

Blind Faith Was Turned Into a Political Principle

When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were running rampant, they used the power in their hands to push blind faith. Anyone who dared to say "no" to their blind faith was subjected to the treatment of their "all-round dictatorship." Thus, blind faith was turned into a political principle.

Under the despotic rule of their fascist "all-round dictatorship," not only was there no freedom to express Marxist truth, but any minor matter with no political significance whatsoever could bring disaster to those involved. For instance, if an editor, while correcting an article, crossed out the title "Chairman Mao" or a quote from Chairman Mao in the article with a red pen or pencil, it would be regarded as a major case of disrespect and could bring trouble to the editor. Similarly in printed materials, the name of an author of Marxist classics should never be separated and printed on two lines, because separating a name by printing it on two lines was regarded as an evil omen.

This kind of blind faith practice showed that Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were even more backward than the capitalists, and that what they had inherited was feudal trash. In a feudal society, one must never mention in public the name of the emperor. Anyone who mentioned it was committing a grave crime. Today we look on this sort of thing as a joke, but it was true in those times.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" tried to apply almost all the feudalist, despotic stuff to a socialist society. By taking advantage of the masses' ardent love for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, they raised it a little higher. Then things began to change. Lenin said: "By taking only one short step further, a step seemingly taken toward the same direction, a truth will turn into fallacy." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol IV, p 275) If this short step is taken by the masses out of their own free will, it is understandable because of the masses' naive class feelings. But his step was deliberately prompted by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Capitalizing on the masses' trust in their leader, they exalted the leader to a position above the party and masses, deliberately shrouded Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in mystery and constantly referred to the key link and the line to label others or wield the big stick to suppress others. Thus, things were turned around and the revolutionary science of Marxism was turned into something opposed to the masses and into a religious dogma to shackle people. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is a science, not a superstition. The communist party can only practice science, never superstition. This is rudimentary Marxist-Leninist knowledge. But when Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were running rampant, commonsense became a forbidden zone. Anyone who dared to talk commonsense or dared to set a toe in this forbidden zone was regarded as having committed a monstrous crime and risked their "all-round dictatorship." Therefore, the people gradually forgot commonsense and blind faith became a matter-of-fact truth.

The Victory of Science Over Blind Faith

Chairman Mao told us long ago: "We must believe in science and nothing else, that is to say, we must not have blind faith in anything. What is right is right and what is wrong is wrong, whether it concerns the Chinese or foreigners, whether it concerns the dead or the living. To believe otherwise is blind faith." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol V, p 146) Outwardly the "gang of four" appeared to respect the revolutionary leader, but actually they wanted the masses to have blind faith in them. In the struggle between science and blind faith, blind faith may run amuck for a while, but final victory belongs to science. In the storms of the Cultural Revolution, those who practiced blind faith were eventually exposed. That person who outdid anyone else in "holding high" turned out to be a treacherous careerist. Lin Piao was finished. So were the "gang of four." The honest people--the people who took a scientific approach to things--emerged as victors in that struggle. The victory won by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in smashing the "gang of four" was also a victory of science over blind faith.

In the campaign to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has called on us to break down blind faith and emancipate our minds. First of all, we must break down the blind faith practiced by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and regard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a science. This is a prerequisite for holding high Chairman Mao's great banner. Chairman Mao's banner is the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This banner is invincible, not because it possesses any mythical power but because it is a scientific, universal truth.

Marxism Was Born of Practice and Has Been Examined by Practice

Science is born of practice. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought was not inherent in the minds of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung. The class struggle launched by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples and the struggles for production and scientific experiment--these constituted the fountainhead of Marxism. Chairman Mao always taught us that the human brain is only a processing factory that must get its raw materials from practice. Marx and Engels were founders of Marxism, but this does not mean that Marxism was inherent in their brains. Rather, their great merits were in correctly summing up the practices of the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in their struggles and in presenting their experience as a theory. Of course, they also absorbed all the positive thinking of the history of mankind. But mankind's positive thinking was also the fruit of practice. Therefore, in the final analysis, Marxism was born of practice, and those who turn Marxism into blind faith completely violate this bit of commonsense.

Since Marxism originates from practice, its content is objective truth as set forth by practice. This objective content is independent of the will of any man, and certainly independent of the will of its advocates. Objective laws exist independently outside the mind of any man, because the mind can reflect but not change them. This is elementary knowledge in Marxism. This elementary knowledge is equally applicable to any Marxist. Those who advocate blind faith always turn Marxism into something mysterious and make it seem that once a man becomes a Marxist, whatever thought he may have is Marxist. This is entirely contrary to elementary knowledge. One is a Marxist only because one's thought correctly reflects objective laws, not because one is born different from the masses. Chairman Mao said that at first he was not a Marxist but that he became a Marxist in practice later on. In fact, the classical Marxist writers were not born Marxists; the Marxism in their minds was acquired.

Chairman Mao also told us: "According to dialectical materialism, thought must reflect objective reality and must be tested and verified in objective practice before it can be taken as truth, otherwise it cannot." ("Selected Works," Vol V, p. 316) Practice has verified that Marxism is truth. Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao were great Marxists. Their thoughts too must be tested by practice, and what is verified as correct in practice is added to the treasure house of Marxism and becomes a part of it. If there is something wrong, then that part is not truth. For example, Chairman Mao said that the assessment of Stalin should be 70 percent for achievements and 30 percent for mistakes. This is because 70 percent of his thinking was scientific while the other 30 percent was impractical. For example, he prematurely declared that classes were eliminated in the Soviet Union when in fact they were not. But this does not change the fact that Stalin is a great Marxist-Leninist, and it does not change our respect and love for Stalin. This is what we call science. Conversely, if we do not act according to science and take even Stalin's erroneous ideas as truth, we would really affect the masses' respect and love for him. This is because to praise what we know is wrong is hypocritical and to blindly worship something regardless of whether it is correct or not is blind faith. Hypocrisy certainly has nothing to do with respect and love. Blind faith cannot be taken as respect and love. In the face of an object of blind faith (that is, a mysterious alien force), the common people always are in fear, afraid that they might behave improperly and offend the god. How can there be any respect and love? Chairman Mao insisted on taking a scientific attitude and seeking truth from facts in his assessment of Stalin as 70 percent for achievements and 30 percent for mistakes. This is exactly the thoroughgoing materialist spirit.

Marxism Must Develop With the Development of Practice

Science develops with the development of practice and never stands still. Chairman Mao said: "Marxism-Leninism is not the conclusion of truth, but constantly opens up roads to the knowledge of truth."

Almost all kinds of thinkers want to make their own doctrines the ultimate, eternal truth. But Marxism broke this vain hope for the first time. In the Marxist view, except for the matters in perpetual motion and the innate dialectical laws governing the motion of matters, nothing else in the world is permanent. This principle is equally applicable to Marxism itself. Marxism constantly develops and is enriched with the development of practice (including class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment).

In the more than 100 years since Marxism's birth, it has constantly developed, never stopped developing because of the appearance or passing of individual leaders, and always advanced together with the revolutionary masses in their millions.

Now, Chairman Mao has left us and Chairman Hua has succeeded him. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is leading us in continuing the Long March. What road should we take on the Long March? Of course, the road indicated by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. To follow this road well, we must take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a science, use it to guide our practice, and study and develop it according to the needs of practice. This calls for completely erasing the myths of superstition forced on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," removing it from the altar set up by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to fool the masses, placing it on a scientific basis and restoring this branch of science's original appearance so that it will radiate truth instead of being painted with a mysterious halo.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has repeatedly called on us to comprehensively and accurately grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This is a principle of decisive significance in the struggle between science and blind faith. This principle, to put it simply, is to grasp the spiritual essence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and use the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to solve practical problems. Thus, we must not say "every sentence is truth," look for quotes to suit our own needs, quote out of context, and act like Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who used their so-called "holding high" as a hat to intimidate people.

The tide of history is rolling forward. Chairman Mao showed us the Marxist-Leninist road. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is leading the people of our country into a new historical period. To rapidly build our country into a modern, powerful socialist country within this century, we must proceed from the actual situation, correctly sum up both positive and negative experiences and, more important, create new experiences through new practices and further advance the great science of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES IMPROVED PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

HK031137Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 22 Sep 78 p 3 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "Grasp Public Health With the Same Vigor We Displayed in Grasping Production"]

[Text] The Central Patriotic Health and Sanitation Campaign Committee recently held an on-the-spot meeting in Yentai to publicize the experience of this prefecture in working vigorously and making progress in public health. [paragraph continues]

The most valuable point in Yentai's experience is the attention given to public health by the party committees. Their attention is genuine, not spurious.

Party committees at all levels in Yentai Prefecture regard public health as a thing of vital interest to the masses and an important component part of socialist revolution and construction, not something trivial and nonessential. Rather than placing public health and production in opposition to each other and concentrating their efforts only on production but not on public health, they have taken the whole situation into account and grasped the two tasks simultaneously. Public health is a frequent, important item on the agendas of the party committees, not "an ornament" to be given verbal "attention" from time to time. In their own words, it is "put in an important position ideologically." Since public health is put in an important position ideologically, they are able to make proper work plans and take appropriate, concrete measures. Thus they can "make plans and strive for the fulfillment of the two tasks simultaneously" and score success both in production and in public health.

Contrary to the situation in Yentai Prefecture, some localities make public health sound very important, hold meetings with great enthusiasm and hang many colorful posters. But they consider their work done when the meetings are over and everything is said. Public health is not included on the agendas of their party committees; no work plans are made and no concrete measures are taken. Some localities map out "grand," heart-stirring plans which promise a bright future for public health, but find it difficult to tackle many problems arising in everyday life which urgently require solution--problems such as the disposal of garbage, nightsoil and the "three wastes," and extermination of mosquitoes and flies. Sometimes, they are even insensible and indifferent to these problems. In the past few years, the "four pests" have been revived and epidemics have broken out again in many localities. Many big cities which used to do very well in public health have not only not made any progress in these past years but have even regressed and cannot live up to their reputations. This situation must not be allowed to continue. Otherwise, the four modernizations will be delayed.

The realization of the four modernizations is the long-cherished ideal and aspiration of people throughout the country. However, the four modernizations will not emerge from nothing--they must be fought for by the millions and millions of people with healthy bodies, super-abundant vigor and a combination of hard work and ingenuity. Man is the decisive factor in realizing the four modernizations. Can we say that the public health, the guarantee for proper functioning of this decisive factor, is not important? Can we regard it as a trivial matter and pay no attention to it?

It is the fine tradition of our party to show concern for the well-being of the masses and strive to help them overcome difficulties in production and in everyday life (including problems of childbirth, old age, disease and death and such maladies as ulcers and illness). In our new Long March toward the four modernizations, we must revive the glorious tradition which was once destroyed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," do away with the evil practice of bureaucratism and do a good job in public health, in the vital interests of the masses, so that the masses--with robustness, strength and boundless enthusiasm--can fully use their talents in realizing the four modernizations. This is the bounden duty of party committees at all levels. We hope that, like Yentai Prefecture, party committees at all levels will effectively strengthen their leadership and grasp public health with the same vigor they displayed in grasping production. If they do this, the features of public health in urban and rural areas throughout the country will definitely undergo a complete change.

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PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

HK031304Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 25 Sep 78 p 3 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter Yen Shih-kuoi [7346 0013 6311]: "Strive To Complete 'Unfinished Construction Projects'"]

[Text] People shake their heads every time they speak of "unfinished construction projects." When large amounts of funds, materials, equipment and the labor of workers and technicians have been put into a construction project and these cannot be turned into a productive force because the project is never completed, what a great waste that is! Effective measures must be taken to complete these "unfinished construction projects" and prevent similar cases in future.

There are many reasons for the presence of these "unfinished construction projects." Problems of planning, management, distribution of materials, equipment, design and construction exist. However, the most important reason is the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over the past few years. Take the Nanking No 2 petrochemical works for example. Approved by the State Planning Commission, from its inception it was one of the key construction projects in Kiangsu Province. Its design and construction began in 1970 and the works were supposed to be completed and put into operation in 2 years. Because the "gang of four" were running rampant, the design work and material supplies were upset. Today, after a lapse of 8 years and a depletion of a big investment, not a single item has yet gone into operation. Only half of the construction work has been completed and 20 percent of the design work is still unfinished. By calculating at the normal rate of operation, it has already lost 400 million yuan in terms of total output value. With important projects such as this, we should strive to complete the construction work in order to recoup the losses.

The Nanking Municipal CCP Committee has attached great importance to the completion of these "unfinished construction projects." The party secretary and the Standing Committee members have repeatedly asked the municipal Construction Committee to report on its work and doublecheck all construction items, one by one, so as to help solve specific problems.

The concerned departments in Nanking made a general survey of the allotment of funds and materials already approved for 1,793 projects and ascertained the overall situation in the construction of key projects, residential buildings and primary and middle schools. Through investigation, they discovered that many projects were 3 to 5 years overdue and 67 projects were reportedly completed but could not be used due to certain unfinished problems. These projects reflect the loopholes in capital construction resulting from "far-flung battlefronts, confused management and a lack of coordination in material supplies." After repeated investigation, the municipal party committee held a meeting of leading cadres of construction enterprises and adopted a number of solutions in the light of reality.

Beginning from the third quarter of this year, the Material Supplies Department of the Construction Engineering Bureau was charged with the task of making unified purchases of materials and supplying them in a planned way to all construction projects in the municipality. This practice makes it possible to concentrate limited amounts of materials on projects that urgently need them. In the past, when each unit was responsible for its own supplies, there was often no guarantee of materials. For example, the drums workshop of the Nanking oil nozzle and pump factory received very few supplies from higher levels. The supply of rolled steel could only satisfy 12.3 percent of its needs, timber 23.5 percent, and cement about 30 percent. It had to secure the other needed materials on its own. Inaugurated in 1975, this workshop had to suspend production for as long as 18 months due to material shortages. In order to solve the problem of materials, the factory leadership had many headaches from trying to establish contacts with Sinkiang, Anhwei, Hupeh, Shanghai and certain municipalities and counties in the province in order to exchange materials with them.

Comrades of the Nanking Municipal Construction Committee told me that, in the first half of this year, building materials supplied by the province to municipal construction projects only satisfied 12 percent of total needs. When these materials were distributed equally, many projects had to be carried out intermittently. The present practice of unified control of materials by the Construction Engineering Bureau has changed the situation in which "materials are supplied everywhere but shortages are felt everywhere" and has provided favorable conditions for us to complete "unfinished construction projects."

As for construction, they have adhered to the principle of "guaranteeing key projects and people's livelihood and vigorously grasping the finishing touches" and have drawn up construction plans. For each project listed in the plans, a rate of progress has been worked out and a deadline for the project's completion has been set in accordance with the actual situation. Those projects not included in the plans have been suspended for the time being in order not to drain the construction force. The construction departments have vigorously grasped the reorganization of enterprises, conducted technical training, begun to improve their management systems and further raised the effectiveness of their construction forces.

In accordance with the administrative guidelines for capital construction promulgated by the State Planning and Capital Construction Commission, the Nanking municipal party committee has also decided to retract the power of the local and bureau authorities to authorize construction projects so that all projects will be authorized by municipal authorities. In the past, local and bureau leaders could authorize some smaller projects. If they authorized one portion today and one portion tomorrow, eventually they would have secured a very big project. This practice confuses the capital construction plans and is detrimental to concentrating our forces on an allout campaign.

Due to the effective measures taken by the municipal party committee, a number of "unfinished construction projects" in Nanking have now assumed a new look. Some projects which were "unfinished" for years have finally been completed and some are making quick construction progress.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY EDITOR'S NOTE ON 'PRACTICE' CRITERION

OW022103Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Oct--Under the headline "People in Various Parts of the Country Enthusiastically Discuss Practice Being the Sole Criterion for Testing Truth," today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY devotes its entire third page to a summary of seven reports recently carried by NCNA and PEOPLE'S DAILY on the criterion for testing truth. In publishing the summary, the paper adds an editor's note which reads in full as follows:

Recently, many provincial and municipal party committees and large numbers of theorists in the country have been enthusiastically discussing the issue of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. In addition to the reports already carried in this paper, we now publish for reference use by comrades of various army units a summary of reports on the study and discussions held in some provinces, municipalities, schools and theoretical research units on this matter.

The discussion on the criterion for testing truth is of great, far-reaching significance. It is not only a question of straightening out matters theoretically, but also a question of truly holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and taking a correct attitude toward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

It has a bearing on following the correct ideological line, on our party's work, study and writing styles, on expediting our work and on accelerating the realization of the four modernizations. Each and every cadre and fighter in our army should be very much concerned about this discussion. In the light of actual conditions, they should conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and further eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who were fake leftists but real rightists. They must persist in seeking truth from facts. They should proceed from reality in doing everything, do a good job in grasping the key link and running the army well and in carrying out the various tasks of preparing for war, and strive to accomplish the general task for the new period.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON COMMUNE, BRIGADE AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

OW290644Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 27 Sep 78 OW

[Text of 27 September PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial: "A Way To Develop Agriculture at High Speed"]

[Text] Peking, 27 Sep--Chairman Hua recently issued an important instruction on developing enterprises run by people's communes and production brigades. He pointed out that the experience of coordinated urban and rural efforts in Wuhsi County and Suchou Prefecture in Kiangsu Province in expanding enterprises run by communes and production brigades had opened up a way to accelerate agricultural mechanization and modernization and to develop agriculture at high speed.

An important task for the people's communes is to expand enterprises run by communes and production brigades. Therefore, we need to vigorously grasp this task. Why have "equalitarianism and indiscriminate requisition" not appeared, in the main, in Suchou Prefecture's farmland capital construction? Why has agriculture in Suchou Prefecture developed at a faster rate? One of the extremely important reasons is the fine coordination between urban and rural areas in further expanding the enterprises run by communes and production brigades. Their practice vividly illustrates the important significance of running these enterprises well. Our country has a population of 800 million. Around 600 million live in the countryside and some 300 million able-bodied people take part in agricultural production. But labor productivity in agriculture is still very low. The achievement of the four modernizations demands our greatly increasing farming labor productivity. This will enable agriculture to provide an increasing abundance of products for society and greatly reduce the labor force engaged in farmwork. In some countries whose industry is fairly advanced, the labor force engaged in farmwork generally accounts for only 4 to 5 percent of the total population. It never goes beyond 10 percent. We also should work gradually in this direction. We should increase agricultural mechanization and modernization so that in the future no more than 100 million people are needed for farming and the remaining 200 million can undertake other types of production. What should we do with the remaining 200 million people? Should they all move to the cities? If so, the population of our cities will increase greatly and more new big cities will have to be built. Moreover, differences between urban and rural areas and between workers and peasants will also become greater and greater. It is apparent that this will get us nowhere, because it will bring about a series of serious problems.

Chairman Mao had pointed out a long time ago that it is necessary for people's communes to engage in industrial and agricultural production, practice military training, run schools, do commercial work, and develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. He still later issued the "7 May" directive, calling on people's communes to also run industry where conditions permit. It pointed out that China is a big country and that industry should not be concentrated in the cities in order to achieve national industrialization and the four modernizations.

If we divorce ourselves from the vast countryside and the hundreds of millions of peasants, it will be impossible to achieve industrialization. Of course, the state is responsible for running some of our major backbone factories and several important industrial departments. But some types of industry could be run by people's communes in a planned way and some industrial products could be gradually distributed to people's communes. When commune industry grows, urban industry also develops. The enterprises run by communes and production brigades in Wuhsi County processed well over 1 hundred million parts and accessories for city industries last year. As a result, these cities did not need to build so many factory buildings. They saved labor and hence reduced their payroll. They saved a lot in capital investment funds and marketable grains and still fulfilled their production plans, and, urban factories were able to devote more money and personnel to developing new techniques and high-grade, precision and advanced products. The growth of commune industry has an even more significant role in promoting agriculture. Total output value for enterprises run by communes and production brigades in Wuhsi County last year was 360 million yuan, about 70 percent of the county's total output value for industry and agriculture. This powerful economic strength has helped the county solve the problem of funds and, for the most part, of equipment and materials for farmland capital construction and mechanization. The increased income for commune members also will gradually narrow differences between town and countryside and between workers and peasants.

The peasants want to go to the cities because urban living standards are high and workers are paid more than peasants. In the areas of Suchou Prefecture where commune and brigade industries and agricultural production are run well, the income of commune members is close to, or even more than, the average wage of workers. As a result, the commune members devote themselves to farming and do not think about going to the cities. Although commune and brigade industries have just been established, they will definitely play an increasingly important role as they grow. Vigorously expanding commune and brigade industries actually involves efforts by several hundred million peasants. They represent a tremendous force. This will change the outlook not only of our countryside, but of our cities too and improve urban and rural relations. To accelerate the development of our country's national economy, particularly in agriculture, we must definitely take the road of expanding enterprises run by communes and production brigades through coordinated urban, rural efforts.

Wuhsi's experience in developing commune and brigade industries meets the need of fast agricultural development. It is a new development in the relationship between urban and rural areas and between industry and agriculture under today's new circumstances. In the past, to supply rural areas with industrial products and assign workers to provide repair and assembly services in rural areas were the primary forms of support given agriculture in rural areas by urban industries. However, such support, though still needed, has become insufficient to satisfy rural demands. In order to accelerate agricultural transformation, we should use the powerful strength of urban industries to help rural areas set up and develop commune and brigade industries and achieve the industrialization of communes step by step. In addition, we should promote such cooperation to bring about closer ties between urban and rural areas and between workers and peasants so that both areas can be transformed.

In the past, industries generally concentrated in cities due to circumstances which no longer exist. For instance, even most industries processing agricultural products were located in cities because of industrial backwardness in rural areas. The situation has changed. Now we are able to turn over the industries for processing grain, oil-bearing crops, raw cotton, fruit, poultry and aquatic products to farms, communes and production brigades step by step in a planned way. Thus, we will be able to cut back unnecessary transport of large quantities of raw material, improve multiple use of farm produce and rationalize production. To achieve specialization and coordination, the machine-building industry, particularly the farm machinery industry, will retain the manufacture and assembly of main engines in cities and let commune and brigade enterprises manufacture some of the parts.

This was proved to be a good way to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing the machine-building industry, and beneficial to economic development in both urban and rural areas.

The importance of this matter is still far from being understood by all comrades in the party. Leaders of some urban industries still do not know why some industrial products should be manufactured by communes. They always want to turn their factories into "large and comprehensive" or "medium-sized and comprehensive" enterprises and have as many workers as possible--the more the better. They are unwilling to turn over the production of some products to commune and brigade enterprises. In some localities, factories are graded according to the number of workers they have. The greater the number the higher the plant category and the more pay the plant manager and secretary receive. This is wrong. The importance of a plant is decided by its contributions. How can we grade it according to the number of workers? What does it matter if there is a high-grade plant with a large number of high-paid workers if its management is backward, its labor productivity low and its contributions to the country small?

The comrades of some urban industrial departments are unwilling to turn over the production of some products to people's communes because they don't think that the technically poor commune and brigade enterprises can guarantee product quality. This attitude is also wrong. The commune and brigade factories in Wuhsi are producing more than 2,000 kinds of industrial products. Some are new and sophisticated products which have filled some gaps in China's industry and have demonstrated the wisdom of Chinese peasants. In China's rural areas, a new generation of educated peasants with socialist consciousness is growing and various old and backward things are being transformed. The development of commune and brigade enterprises is an important way to promote such a transformation. In developing commune and brigade enterprises in the last few years, Wuhsi County trained some 50,000 skilled workers from among ordinary commune members and formed an unprecedented and new-type technical force composed of members who are peasants and workers at the same time. Because of past circumstances, some rural areas in China have a fragile industrial foundation and weak technical force. For this reason, urban industrial departments should even more enthusiastically help those areas set up industries step by step and teach them industrial skills. We should pay particular attention to helping localities, communes and brigades with difficulties. We should help them set up industries, create favorable conditions and gradually improve. This is a glorious duty of the urban working class.

There are other comrades who think that to turn over the production of some products by urban industries to people's communes is "retrogression." No, this is not retrogression but progress. Cooperation between urban and the rural areas in Wuhsi County in developing commune and brigade enterprises has greatly promoted the county's agriculture and urban industries and further consolidated the worker-peasant alliance. No retrogression has ever been experienced there. Such comrades hold such a wrong view primarily because they have not yet truly fostered the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation. In China, development of agriculture is prerequisite to development of the national economy. Only when agriculture is developed can we develop the national economy to provide a material guarantee for realization of the four modernizations.

In achieving the new cooperation between urban and rural areas, we certainly should properly handle relations between ownership by the whole people and collective ownership. We should enthusiastically help developing commune and brigade enterprises, but we should not arbitrarily turn over property of a plant owned by the people to an enterprise owned by a collective. The property transaction should be made at a reasonable price according to existing policies.

Commenting on handicrafts, Chairman Mao pointed out that at the outset the economic foundations of the cooperatives were not strong enough and they needed state assistance, that it was a good idea for the state to allocate to the cooperatives at low prices old machines which were replaced and surplus machines. "Give in order to take." Today, we help developing commune and brigade industries so they will grow and make still greater contributions to socialist construction in the future.

At present, ideological resistance to the development of commune and brigade enterprises and to the dispersal of industrial production is still strong. It should not be underestimated. The attention paid this problem by various industrial departments, particularly the party committees in various localities, is the key to the solution. The development of commune and brigade enterprises is fast wherever the provincial, municipal or autonomous regional party committees pay attention to it, and vice versa. In the past several years, urban and rural capitalist forces, shielded by the "gang of four," were quite rampant in sabotaging the commune and brigade enterprises. On the pretext of "cooperation," some persons engaged in speculation, bribery and corruption. Because of their pernicious influence, some unhealthy practices still exist in some localities. We should eliminate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," set a correct orientation for the enterprises, end unhealthy tendencies and include economic cooperation between urban and rural areas in the planned socialist economy, however, it won't do if we revert to pure agriculture. We must understand the importance of developing commune and brigade enterprises, make the determination to develop them and assist them in including their supplies, production and sales in the unified plans of various levels step by step.

The comrades who work for commune and brigade enterprises should continue to display the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and independence and win the people's trust and support by turning out superior quality products and timely fulfilling contracts. It is even more important that they persistently stick to the fundamental objective of serving agriculture, adapt their production to the local situation, strive to use locally produced raw materials to avoid contention with large industries for raw and semifinished materials, and thus put their production on a solid and dependable foundation. In this way, the commune and brigade enterprises will steadily grow and our agriculture will advance in big strides along a broad front.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR PRAISES 'YANG KAI-HUI' PLAY

HK021509Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 20 Sep 78 p 3 HK

[Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "The Historical Duty of Literary and Art Workers"]

[Text] The play "Yang Kai-hui," written and presented by the Central Drama Institute, has successfully created the artistic image of Chairman Mao in his youth and that of his close comrade-in-arms, martyr Yang Kai-hui. It has been warmly received by the audience. The play is a pioneering effort in our country's socialist literary and art activities and a new achievement worthy of praise.

For more than half a century our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrades-in-arms including Premier Chou, NPC Chairman Chu and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, leading the Chinese people in their arduous and peerless struggle, scored brilliant victories in the revolutionary cause of the Chinese proletariat. [paragraph continues]

Now many of them have already left us. We must raise high the banner of Chairman Mao, carry on the behests of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and advance the revolutionary cause which they pioneered. In this period of carrying on our heritage so as to pave the way for future generations, our wise and brilliant leader Chairman Hua has called on literary and art workers to aim high, be ambitious and strive to create outstanding works reflecting the brilliant achievements of such proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation as Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and NPC Chairman Chu, and reflecting the militant course of the struggle of the people's revolution under the leadership of our party. By glorifying the heroic deeds of revolutionary martyrs and forerunners, we will educate our future generations to always carry on our glorious traditions, give play to their revolutionary spirit in the manner of the revolutionaries of the older generation, and follow Chairman Hua in the new Long March. The bounden historical duty of our literary and art workers is to fulfill this glorious historical task.

Brandishing the cudgel of "it is impermissible to glorify the old fellows," Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and their followers frenziedly banned and strangled large numbers of literary and art works and revolutionary memoirs glorifying the heroic deeds of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and reflecting the magnificent themes of revolutionary history. This was part of their criminal conspiracy to topple the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and usurp supreme party and state leadership. The pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" is far from being eliminated. For example, even now there are still people who hold that themes of revolutionary history "cannot directly answer all the questions that must be answered in actual life" and therefore cannot be listed as "themes of contemporary history." Using this kind of argument as a base, would we not return once more to the fake left, real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four?"

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" the literary and art workers of China have diligently created artistic images of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, NPC Chairman Chu and such proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation as Comrades Tun Pi-wu, Ho Lung, Chen I and Lo Jung-huan for the stage. The most outstanding of these plays are "Yang Kai-hui," "Newspaper Boy," "Sian Incident," "Eastward, Eastward" and "A New Dawn." "Loyal Hearts," an outstanding play affectionately eulogizing Premier Chou, has been warmly acclaimed by the masses. These valuable, artistic, pioneering efforts and the courageous exploration by literary and art workers have expressed the common aspirations of our millions of people. However, at present, very few works portray the artistic images of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and they are far from satisfying the demands of people of various nationalities in China. A new goal for our literary and art work is to create artistic images of revolutionary leaders and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. It is very serious and pressing political task. In this task, it is necessary to emancipate the mind and be bold in creating something new while being conscientious, prudent and setting strict demands on our work standards. It is essential to constantly sum up experience in the course of practice and raise the level of our creative work in the field of art.

We must conscientiously resolve the relationship between historical and artistic fidelity. The creation of artistic images of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in plays and films must follow the rules on creating artistic prototypes and, proceeding from reality, imagination and invention can be used to up typical cases of historical environment and people's character. However, because people in the work are real, when dealing with the relationship between historical and artistic fidelity, we cannot invent or fabricate basic historical facts about important incidents or about the important exploits of the principal character. Certain invented portions must correspond with the historical background and the essential characteristics of the historical figures. It is wrong to disregard historical fidelity and carry out invention and fabrication without restraint. [paragraph continues]

However, we must demand that every incident in literary and art works be based on fact, every person must be put in a true light and every word must be traceable and as accurate as the historical documents or lectures on party history. Otherwise, it will not be easy to create vivid, stirring typical images of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

Regardless of whether the portrayal is imaginary or factual or of whether it appears on the scene at a critical moment or in the vortex of contradictory struggle, in the creation of artistic images of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation the question of linking physical resemblance with spiritual resemblance must be properly solved. We must use physical resemblance to portray spiritual resemblance and to portray both physical and spiritual aspects. First, we must portray physical resemblance, outward appearance, conduct and bearing as true to life as possible. There should not be any undignified or perfunctory handling of any physical image. Even more important is the attention to content and spiritual resemblance. Proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation must be placed as much as possible in important positions which determine the course of history; their great historical role must be accurately, fully and profoundly reflected, their lofty ideals, personal character, broadness of mind and image must be brought to life again; and we must succeed in linking physical with spiritual resemblance.

"The cause pioneered by the teacher will live on forever. We who follow are ashamed to be left so far behind." This brilliant poem of Vice Chairman Yeh has expressed our reverence and esteem toward Chairman Mao and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. We hope that the workers in the field of literature and art will, by relying on their wisdom and efforts, redouble their efforts, make more outstanding achievements and fulfill the glorious task entrusted to them by the party and people.

KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE ON LEARNING FROM WEST

HK030921Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 23 Sep 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Chiang Hsueh-mo [5592 1331 2875]: "A Talk on Learning From Enterprise Management of Capitalist Countries"]

[Excerpts] To realize the general task for the new period and rapidly build China into a powerful and great socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology, we must not only make foreign things serve China and self-reliantly study and introduce the advanced technology of capitalist countries but also learn from their scientific methods of enterprise management.

After exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" over the past year or so--for indiscriminately labeling people for "worshipping things foreign and fawning on foreigners" and "clinging to a foreign slave philosophy" for example--there are not many people who now openly oppose the introduction of advance foreign technology. However, many comrades still have misgivings about learning from the enterprise management of capitalist countries. This shows that the "gang of four" theoretically confused the question of enterprise management. Therefore, it is essential that issues of right and wrong be cleared up.

It is common knowledge that social production constitutes a unity of the productive forces and production relations, elements that are always present in both capitalist and socialist production. Viewing the matter from the angle of production relations, capitalist and socialist enterprises are radically different from each other because they are based on different systems of ownership of the means of production. Therefore, there is a difference in enterprise management. Viewing the matter from the angle of productive forces, large-scale production of both capitalist and socialist enterprises is based on modern technology. Since there is no essential difference between the two, they have something in common with regard to enterprise management.

Bourgeois economists deny the dual nature of capitalist enterprise management, recognizing only the management functions determined by the nature of large-scale socialized production. In attempting to defend the capitalist system of exploitation, they do not recognize those management functions determined by capitalist production relations. On the other hand, the "gang of four" assumed a "leftist" posture in denying the dual nature of the management of capitalist enterprises. Recognizing only the management functions determined by the nature of capitalist production relations, they denied those functions common to all large-scale socialized production. They even ludicrously proposed that factories and enterprises that are not run according to established rules and regulations be set up in our country and that experience in running enterprises be based on political work rather than on rules and regulations. They did this to push their counterrevolutionary political line and to disrupt the socialist economy. Although the two approaches differ, they are metaphysical in application--using one form of capitalist enterprise management to disavow another.

We criticize the "gang of four's" metaphysical fallacies and adhere to the two-point theory of materialist dialectics because we want to formulate a basic policy on learning from enterprise management of capitalist countries, by taking the Marxist theory on the dual nature of capitalist enterprise management as a guide and proceeding from the current realities in our country. This policy embraces learning and emphasizes the analytical and critical way of learning without trying to transplant everything uncritically.

There is something in capitalist enterprise management that is worth learning because part of the functions of capitalist enterprise management is determined by the nature and condition of the productive forces and because the socialized production of developed capitalist countries and their advances in science and technology are way ahead of ours. Chairman Mao said: "We must firmly reject and criticize all the decadent bourgeois systems, ideologies and ways of life of foreign countries. But this should in no way prevent us from learning the advanced sciences and technologies of capitalist countries and whatever is scientific in the management of their enterprises. The industrially developed countries run their enterprises with fewer people and greater efficiency and they know how to do business. All this should be learned well in accordance with our own principles to improve our work." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol V, p 287) The reference to "whatever is scientific in the management of their enterprises" refers to certain management functions of capitalist enterprises determined by the nature of large-scale socialized production.

However, due to the very backward state of the productive forces that we inherited from the old society and because of the serious interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi and especially of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the superiority of our country's socialist system has not been fully developed and the pace of socialist construction has not been fast enough. Compared with capitalist enterprises of developed countries, our socialist enterprises have fallen behind in both technology and management. We must not only learn and introduce advanced technologies of capitalist nations but also learn from their scientific methods of management. Otherwise, mismanagement or poor management of the advanced machinery and technological equipment that have been introduced will hinder them from fully developing their functions. In this regard, we must not be conceited or complacent. We must recognize the wide gap that exists between our country and developed capitalist countries. Unless we exert ourselves over a fairly long period of time, we cannot possibly overtake and surpass them.

In short, both production and management must be modernized. On the basis of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, we should critically learn from enterprise management of capitalist countries, seriously summarize new experiences, conduct scientific research on enterprise management and strive to set up our own scientific system as quickly as possible to manage our country's socialist enterprises.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REFUTES WRONG VIEWS ON PRIVATE INTERESTS

HK040243Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 22 Sep 78 p 2 HK

[Article by the theoretical group of the Canton PLA units: "Criticize the Fake Left but Real Right Concept of Public and Private Interests of Lin Piao and the 'Gang of Four'"]

[Excerpts] Lin Piao and the "gang of four" vigorously engaged themselves in "fake left real right" activities and created great confusion in matters of ideology and theory. Among the more prominent issues is that of the relationship between public and private interests.

Even in the early days of the Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and company put forward the slogan of "promoting the public interest" and made a big fuss about public and private interests. They dressed themselves up as the personification of "public interest" and as heroes in combating "private interest." Flaunting the banner of "public interest," they labeled and attacked people everywhere for pursuing "private interest". Influenced and poisoned by them, some people were frightened to death when they saw the word "private". Even now they still regard "private interest" as absolutely evil and do not want to have anything to do with it.

Of the many utterances made by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" distorting the relationship between public and private interests, Lin Piao's fallacy on a "basket of manure" was the most representative and had the most widespread pernicious influence. He said: "The system and idea of private ownership are important factors engendering revisionism. These factors widely exist. We have private plots and collective land in the countryside and we have to struggle to decide whether to apply a basket of manure on our private plots first or on the collective land first. This reflects the mentality and thinking of the two classes and is the manifestation of the two roads and of class struggle."

Members of people's communes may keep small plots of land and may use their free time and holidays to develop domestic sideline undertakings--this is our party's economic policy in the present stage and is explicitly written in the "60 articles" on the work of the people's commune. Since commune members may keep private plots, it is only natural that they should be allowed to use their own household manure on their private plots. Why should this be a cause for censure? A commune member has every right to decide according to his own needs whether to use his household manure on his private plot or hand it over to the commune for a reasonable reward in exchange or whether to send the manure to his private plot first or to the commune first. This does not involve the struggle between the two classes and two roads and will not engender revisionism. With sinister designs, Lin Piao spread all kinds of nonsense on this issue and pointed the spearhead of struggle against the masses of commune members. It was precisely due to the instigation of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" that erroneous slogans such as "performing an operation on private interest" and "removing the tail of capitalism" were heard for a time in many places and that the evil wind of confiscating private plots, prohibiting domestic sideline production and closing rural trade fairs was whipped up one after the other. Commune members were accused of "taking the capitalist road" just because they raised a few more chickens and planted a couple more trees. This practice seriously sabotaged the party's rural economic policy, impaired the economic interests of commune members and greatly dampened the socialist enthusiasm of the masses. Even now the pernicious influence of this practice has not been completely eliminated.

Still more serious is that by using the word "private," Lin Piao and the "gang of four" not only equated the small producers' idea of private ownership with the bourgeois idea of exploitation but also put people's normal economic activities in a socialist society on a par with taking the capitalist road. [paragraph continues]

They even branded certain legitimate activities and demands in work and in everyday life as bourgeois individualist practices. In the days when Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were running amuck, anyone who demanded distribution according to his work and more pay for more work was accused of making "private interest" his first consideration. Anyone who opposed "equalitarianism and transfer of property without compensation" was accused of being selfish.

Marxism holds that public and private interests are a dialectical unity. It is impossible to have private interest without public interest, or vice versa. Chairman Mao clearly pointed out in his article "On the Ten Major Relationships": "The relationship between the state on the one hand and factories and agricultural cooperatives on the other and the relationship between factories and agricultural cooperatives on the one hand and the producers on the other should both be handled well. To this end we should not consider just one side, but all three--the state, the collective and the individual."

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" went in wildly for metaphysics. They separated public and private interests and set the one against the other. They appeared very revolutionary and thorough because they flaunted the banner of "public interest" and clamored about doing away with all "private interests." Facts have proven that wherever the practices of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were pursued with the greatest vigor, the party's policies were sabotaged the most seriously; the socialist economy suffered the greatest loss, the capitalist forces were the most unbridled and the evil habits of thinking only of oneself and not of the state and the collective, injuring the public interest to benefit private interest and pursuing jobbery for selfish ends were the most widespread. These localities followed the practices of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to pursue "public interest" but brought about the unbridled growth of "private interest" as a result. This precisely shows that the concept of public and private interests of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" is fake left but real right revisionist trash in pure form.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were a bunch of conspirators, careerists and extreme egoists. They were soaked through and through with the filthy stuff of the exploiting classes, but shouted slogans of "public interest" at the top of their voices. They had no other purpose in mind than to deck themselves out as the personification of "public interest," make a name by cheating the world and prepare public opinion for their usurpation of party and state power.

"Communism is about public interest"--this was another fallacy spread by Lin Piao on the relationship between public and private interests. This statement was once regarded as an incisive exposition of Marxism and became fashionable for a time.

The Marxist theory of scientific socialism holds that the realization of communism is preconditioned by the full development of production. The advent of communism will only come after social production has been highly developed, social products have been greatly enriched, man's ideological consciousness has been enormously raised and the three major differences have gradually disappeared. With ulterior motives, Lin Piao cast aside this fundamental prerequisite for developing the productive forces of society and spread the nonsense that "communism was about public interest." The "gang of four" went a step further and clamored that they could build socialism and realize communism without a material base. According to their argument, as long as we vigorously advocate "public interest," criticize "private interest," constantly "make revolution in the depths of our souls" and "mercilessly combat selfish thoughts which flash through our minds," we can build socialism and make the transition to communism even if we are so poor that we have nothing to eat. See how they adulterated the Marxist theory of scientific socialism.

To build socialism and consequently realize communism--this is a great and lofty cause which millions and millions of our revolutionary fighters heroically fought, shed blood and laid down their lives for. This is also where the basic and long-term interests of the masses lie. [paragraph continues]

We must energetically disseminate communist ideas, promote the communist attitude toward labor and spread the communist spirit of utter devotion to public interest without any thought of self. However, when we spread communist ideas, we must do it in conjunction with implementation of party's policies in the present stage and show concern for the personal interest of the masses. We must thoroughly criticize the fake left but real right revisionist fallacies spread by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" on the relationship between public and private interests, clarify and correctly handle this relationship, conscientiously implement the party's economic policies and, on the basis of striving to develop production, constantly improve the livelihood of the people and solve practical problems arising from work and from everyday life. Only in this way can we concretely and not abstractly understand the superiority of the socialist system, bring the socialist enthusiasm of the masses into full play and strive to realize the great goal of the four modernizations and create the material base for making the transition to communism. If we fail to do this, then the destruction of private interest, the fostering of devotion to the public interest and the dissemination of communist ideas will be just empty talk.

PLA LECTURE CALLS FOR INTENSE IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW301431Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[From a series of lectures under the general title "Carry Forward the Fine Traditions of Political Work," entitled: "Do Good Ideological Work in a Deepgoing and Meticulous Manner In Order To Correctly Handle the Contradiction Among the People," by (Ching Yang) and (Chao Chung-ping) of the political work teaching research group of the Political Academy--affiliation of academy not given]

[Excerpts] Correctly distinguishing and handling the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves in socialist society and the contradiction among the people is an important component of the theory on continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, which was founded by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. It has clearly pointed out the road for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing restoration of capitalism and mobilizing all positive factors to build a strong socialist country in China. Wise leader Chairman Hua has time and again pointed out that strictly distinguishing between the two types of contradictions that differ by nature and handling them correctly, particularly handling the contradiction among the people, is a main topic in carrying out the general task for the new period. We must study this main topic well. In today's lecture, we are going to offer some opinions on how to carry forward the fine traditions of our army's political work and do good ideological work in a deepgoing and meticulous manner in order to correctly handle the contradiction among the people.

Why is it necessary to stress the importance of doing good ideological work in a deepgoing and meticulous manner in order to correctly handle the contradiction among the people? It is because the PLA is the army of the proletariat, which serves completely for liberating the people and works and fights solely for their interests. Although its members come from all corners of the country with different family backgrounds, social experiences, class awarenesses and levels of knowledge, thus giving rise to various contradictions and problems, they have joined the army for a common revolutionary goal. As people's servants, they all serve the people, share completely identical class interests and have no conflict of interest whatsoever.

Our army is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and has a thousand and one links with society. Bourgeois thinking in various forms and the force of habit of small-scale production are bound to be reflected in our army in various ways.

Whenever there is a wave in society, there will be waves in the army, thus giving rise to various contradictions and problems in the army. Some of them belong to major questions of right and wrong in struggles between two classes and lines. But most are questions concerning attitude toward military service, relationship between officers and soldiers, organization and discipline, relationship between individual and revolutionary interests, and so forth. Except for questions involving certain bad persons, questions within the army generally concern thinking and debates among the people--contradictions among the people on the basis of their identical interests.

To solve these contradictions, we should follow Chairman Mao's teaching by refraining from cursing, fighting with or using rifles against erring persons, and instead use such methods as discussion, reasoning, and criticism and self-criticism. In a word, we should solve these contradictions in a democratic way and let the masses speak out.

The key to doing good ideological work in a deepgoing and meticulous manner in order to effectively handle the contradiction among the people lies in the fundamental attitude of the leadership--whether it respects soldiers and the people. To be more specific, leaders must bear in mind the following three points: First, it is necessary to cherish profound class friendship for comrades. The PLA is a big revolutionary family. Its cadres and fighters are class brothers who make progress at a different pace and achieve different levels of awareness--some advance and others lag behind--in their work. It is necessary to show genuine affection for comrades who lag behind in their thinking by thoroughly explaining to them the whys and wherefores of revolution so as to help them raise the level of awareness. It is necessary to show warm concern for erring comrades by patiently conducting criticism and education. They should not be handled summarily and rudely and should not be satirized, ridiculed, scolded, or knocked down at one stroke.

Second, it is necessary to apply the principle of dividing one into two to comrades. Everything tends to divide into two and develops and changes constantly. So does a person. Every comrade has his strong points and shortcomings. Under given conditions, the advanced may become the backward and vice versa. Therefore, we must apply the principle of dividing one into two in analyzing and assessing people and things and must not apply the "one-point theory," either absolutely good or absolutely bad. Practice proves that it is most likely to dampen comrades' enthusiasm and undermine revolutionary unity if we do not assess their nature from an overall standpoint. We must assess comrades' strongpoints and shortcomings in an all-round and impartial manner and enthusiastically help comrades promote strongpoints, overcome shortcomings and correct mistakes.

Third, it is necessary to take full responsibility for comrades' progress and growth to maturity. Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people. In sending their children to the big school of the PLA, the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, intellectuals and cadres expect us to educate their children well and train them into proletarian fighters with a high degree of political awareness. This is our duty. We must, in the spirit of the Hard-Bone 6th Company, make painstaking and vigorous efforts to train outstanding fighters.

In addition to fundamental attitude, it is also necessary to adopt a correct method in order to effectively solve the contradiction among the people. The 1978 resolution of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission on strengthening political work in the army stipulates that in conducting ideological work in the army, it is necessary to emphasize commendations and mobilize all positive factors to strengthen timeliness, the direct approach, fighting and mass spirit. Here the resolution not only puts forward the basic requirements for doing good ideological work but also points to a correct work method.

Timeliness means to grasp the ideological condition of PLA units in good time, be good at detecting ideological signs and do all work ahead of time. To achieve timeliness, it is necessary to go deep into reality to conduct investigation and study and know cadres' and fighters' family backgrounds, social experiences, characteristics and thinking.

The direct approach means to give concrete analyses to problems and treat them accordingly--formulate a prescription for each problem--and is very important for solving ideological problems. According to the experience of many units, in analyzing ideological problems, it is necessary to start with the following three steps: First, analyze the extent of a problem. When erroneous thinking materializes, it is necessary to detect how many people are influenced by it and what are its main and subsidiary trends. When a comrade makes a mistake, it is necessary to assess the degree of his mistake and conduct a factual and well-measured analysis of the mistake. Second, distinguish the nature of questions. It is necessary to strictly differentiate between a practical and ideological problem, between an ideological and a political mistake, and between a mistake made accidentally and one made repeatedly, and adopt an effective approach for each case. Third, analyze the root cause for erroneous thinking.

Fighting spirit means to dare to take initiative in launching an offensive in the class struggle in the ideological sphere, that is, to conscientiously conduct criticism and self-criticism. It is necessary to dare to expose problems in PLA units and earnestly solve them, actively unfurl struggles against the effects of bourgeois thinking so that it will not spread unchecked and resolutely overcome evil trends.

Mass spirit means to broadly mobilize the masses and enable everyone to do ideological work and wage an ideological war to liquidate bourgeois ideology and promote proletarian ideology. It is necessary for political work cadres, as well as military, rear service and technical cadres, to do ideological work. Not only cadres, but also fighters, that is, everyone in the whole army must do ideological work. Historical experience has proved time and again that we can do real good political and ideological work only by launching mass political and ideological work.

Today, in restoring and carrying forward the fine tradition of launching mass ideological work, all PLA units must set up contingents for mass ideological work and, with cadres and party members as the mainstay, give full scope to the activists and veteran fighters so that everyone will do ideological work. We must unite as one and strive for making still greater contributions to grasping the key link and running the army well, preparing to fight and achieving the general task for the new period.

CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTER COMMENTS ON WELFARE MEASURES

OW291822Y Peking NCNA in English 1254 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 September (HSINHUA)--China appropriated 25 percent more money for families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and for relief and welfare this year than last, more than doubling the 1965 figure.

This was disclosed by Cheng Tzu-hua, minister of civil affairs, in an exclusive interview with HSINHUA. He stressed that the increase showed that the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was restoring and carrying forward the fine traditions fostered by Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs was set up at the Fifth National People's Congress last February.

Minister Cheng described its principal tasks as: "Preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs, servicemen and disabled army men, resettlement for army men demobilized or transferred to civilian jobs, arrangements for retired government functionaries, help to victims of natural calamities and running relief and welfare facilities for mental patients, widows and widowers, orphans and disabled people who have no families to support them."

The 72-year-old minister is himself a revolutionary veteran tempered in the long years of China's revolutionary wars. He joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1926 and became commander of the 25th Red Army when the world-famous Long March started in 1934. After liberation, he held posts as minister of commerce and vice-minister of the State Planning Commission. He said that large numbers of letters from the people had been received since the ministry was set up in February, and that a special group had been assigned to handle them. When the letters raise important problems people are sent to investigate them. Recently, he and the vice-ministers have led seven fact-finding groups to various parts of the country in preparation for drawing up new regulations on civil affairs.

"Ours is a new ministry," he said, "but the party and government have always paid great attention to this work." After liberation, he said, government organizations at all levels began at once to arrange jobs for the unemployed and to solve the social problems left behind from the old days. In the early post-liberation years, large numbers of beggars, prostitutes, thieves and idlers were turned into productive workers. Special institutions were set up for orphans and the hopeless aged. From October, 1949 to the end of 1953, the Chinese Government allocated 427 million yuan for relief funds. In 1953 alone, 1,200,000 poor urban dwellers received relief from the government.

Special care has been given to families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen. In the years of the revolutionary wars and in the early post-liberation years, government organizations in the rural areas helped such families find suitable productive employment. They also organized local people to plough the land for the families lacking labour power.

Since the people's communes were set up in 1958, such families in the rural areas have been given extra work points as allowances, apart from what they earn for their work, so that they can maintain the living standards of their fellow villagers. In the cities, all able-bodied members of such families have been given suitable jobs, and large funds are allocated to help those unable to work. Every year, a special sum goes to help children of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen while they are in school.

Special allowances are given to disabled army men every year. There are special schools for them and institutions for those who require them. Allowances to disabled revolutionary personnel in rural areas increased around 70 percent this year, on the average. The minister said that proper arrangements have been made for all demobilized servicemen.

China now has 44 orphanages, 121 schools for the blind, deaf or mute, and 622 factories for blind, deaf-mute and disabled people. Special funds help people in these categories out of their difficulties.

He announced that a national congress of dependents of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, disabled and demobilized army men and the blind, the deaf and the mute was planned for next year.

REGIONAL RALLIES RELATE SPIRIT OF NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS

HK021409Y [Editorial Report HK] PRC provincial radio stations have reported on rallies held by provincial and municipal women's federations to transmit the spirit of the Fourth PRC National Women's Congress:

Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 26 September reported that "the Kwangtung provincial and Canton municipal women's federations held a rally in the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall on the morning of 26 September to transmit the spirit of the Fourth National Women's Congress. Present were nearly 5,000 women from various fronts; including responsible persons of the Kwangtung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the Canton Military Region and the Kwangtung Military District." Chiao Lin-i, executive secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the rally which also heard Comrade Fang Lan, leader of the Kwangtung women's delegation, read out the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and NPC Chairman Yeh Chien-ying to the National Women's Congress.

On 30 September, Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin at 0430 GMT reported that "the leading groups of the Hainan regional and the Haikow municipal women's federations met on the morning of 29 September to transmit the spirit of the Fourth National Women's Congress. Present were leading comrades of the Hainan regional and Haikow municipal CCP committees, responsible comrades of various regional and municipal departments, committees and offices, and female representatives of the party, government, army and various fronts--a total of 1,000 people."

(Lin Hsueh-mei), vice chairman of the Haikow Municipal Revolutionary Committee, read Hua's and Yeh's inscriptions for the national congress; Comrade Wei Nan-chin, deputy secretary of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee, also spoke at the meeting.

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service at 2330 GMT on 29 September reported that the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a rally on 26 September, presided over by Liu Fu-sheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee. Lo Chiu-yueh, member of the provincial CCP committee's Standing Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, read out the inscriptions written for the National Women's Congress by Chairman Hua and NPC Chairman Yeh. (Tsao Jui-wu), director of the provincial Federation of Women, conveyed the spirit of the congress.

At 2310 GMT on 25 September, Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin noted that the Szechwan provincial and Chengtu municipal women's federations jointly held a rally on 25 September.

Tu Hsin-yuan, secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee; (Yu Chuan-mou), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee; (Hung Lin-keng), (Wang Feng) and (Chang Su-hua), secretaries of the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee; and responsible comrades of various provincial and municipal departments, offices, committees and bureaus attended the rally. (Fang Chiu-ying), director of the Chengtu Municipal Women's Federation, presided and Tu Hsin-yuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke.

Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 26 September presented a recorded report: The Yunnan Provincial Women's Federation held a women's rally in Kunming on 24 September to celebrate the close of the Fourth National Women's Congress.

"Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, attended the rally. Also present were leading comrades of the General Office of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, the industry and communications political department of the provincial CCP committee, the Yunnan nationality and border region committee, the Yunnan Federation of Trade Unions, the Yunnan Provincial CYL Committee, the Yunnan Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Association, the Yunnan Women's Federation and other concerned departments; female representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers, of culture and education, public health and finance and trade fronts, of various provincial organs and inhabitants of various neighborhoods--a total of 1,200 people. The rally was held in the hall of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee." Comrade (Liu Lien), deputy director of the Yunnan Women's Federation, presided over the rally; Comrade Chi Yao-chun, leader of the Yunnan women's delegation to the PRC National Women's Congress and director of the Yunnan Provincial Women's Federation, delivered a report; and Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, also spoke.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING TO BE IMPROVED

OW300730Y Peking NCNA in English 0704 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Sep (HSINHUA)--China is adopting various measures to improve the teaching of foreign languages to meet the needs of modernization and increasing international exchanges.

Some primary schools now teach foreign languages from the third grade onwards. There are now two new sets of foreign language textbooks: One is an 8-year course starting from the third grade in primary schools and the other is a 5-year course starting from the first year of middle school. China's educational system covers a total of ten years of primary and secondary education.

New teaching materials for foreign languages in institutes for higher learning will go into service at the beginning of the autumn term. Some specialized foreign language teaching materials are being compiled. 136 foreign language departments and institutes will use audio-visual aids.

A two-year course to train foreign language teachers for middle and primary schools is to be run. 100 foreign teachers will be invited to China every year to train foreign language teachers for science and engineering universities as well as for middle schools within three years from 1979.

Apart from increased full-time foreign language teaching, spare-time courses are becoming widespread. English lessons televised by the Peking Television Station are relayed to the 28 provinces, municipalities and to all autonomous regions apart from Tibet. Radio stations in other parts of the country also run foreign language lessons. Over a million copies of Radio Peking's English course have been sold in the capital alone. Anhwei Province has sold over 800,000 copies and Kiangsu nearly 700,000. Many organs, scientific research units and factories run classes in foreign languages.

The Ministry of Education held a meeting recently to discuss ways of raising the level of competence with foreign languages. Over two hundred representatives drawn from all institutes of higher education and foreign language institutes, as well as representatives from middle and primary schools and education departments throughout the country attended.

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They reviewed foreign language teaching in China in the past, noting that special schools were set up for the study of foreign languages in 1862, while primary and secondary schools began foreign language teaching in 1902. Foreign language lessons in China now are mainly English, also Japanese, German, French, and Russian. The meeting approved measures to further strengthen foreign language teaching.

COAL OUTPUT EXCEEDS 8-MONTH STATE QUOTAS

OW010936Y Peking NCNA in English 0825 GMT 1 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Oct (HSINHUA)--China's output of raw and dressed coal topped state quotas for the first eight months of the year. Output was 17.5 and 35 per cent higher than for the same period last year. Cuts in materials consumed production costs and increases in profit all markedly exceed last year.

The good production record is partly attributed to a workers' campaign for high-speed tunnelling. 17 new coal pits have gone into production this year. New mines are expected to add 40 per cent more production capacity this year than last.

Large-scale mine construction is going on at the Huainan, Huaipai, Yenchou and Huolinho coal fields. Ground has been broken for a number of big modern coal pits and open-cut mines each with an annual capacity of 3 million tons.

In recent years, surveying and construction have been speeded in southern provinces, which are short of coal. Coal output has doubled since 1965 in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hunan, Hupei, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Anhwei and Kiangsi provinces. That means big savings on coal haulage from the north.

Coal mines have mapped out plans for further mechanization. The use of Chinese coal extracting machines has extended to over 60 mines. More cadres and workers are training to use modern techniques. Nine training centres for comprehensive, modernized coal extraction will be set up and 58 technical schools will be re-opened, expanded or newly built to enroll over 10,000 students.

PRC'S FIRST FOREIGN-FINANCED PLANT REPORTED UNDER CONSTRUCTION

OW290547Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0310 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 29 Sep (AFP)--A woollen yarn spinning plant financed by Hong Kong and Macao business interests is being constructed in China, industrial sources reported today. They said the plant would produce top grade cashmere, angora or lambs wool fabric with modern spinning and carding equipment to be imported from Europe by the financiers at a cost of U.S. dollars 1.5 million.

The plant's wool yarn output will be used by mills in Hong Kong and Macao to make high fashion knitwear for worldwide distribution, the sources said. They reported that this textile arrangement with China was a "compensation by products agreement and that the plant is located in Kwangtung Province's Chu Hai District, close to the border with Macao. Observers point out that this is the first foreign-financed industrial undertaking in China.

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ANHWEI DAILY PROMOTES TRANSPLANTING OF WHEAT

HK031422Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 78 HK

[ANHWEI DAILY 30 September editorial: "From North to South, the Whole Province Must Transplant Wheat Sufficiently and Well"]

[Summary] "Wheat is an important summer crop of our province. To actively promote the development of wheat is very important for the rapid development of agriculture. Doing well in transplanting wheat sufficiently and well is an important link in reaping a bumper harvest. All localities must increase their understanding of the importance of transplanting our single-season wheat well." After urging people to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging wheat production, the editorial says: "In connection with their actual conditions, all localities must deeply expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in pushing a counterrevolutionary revisionist line, seriously sum up experiences and lessons, thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence, restore order, and revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style."

The editorial says: We must strive to increase per unit yield and total output of wheat. Our province has suffered an unprecedented drought this year and, therefore, "party committees at all levels must put the work of combating drought and transplanting wheat in an important place on their agendas, rapidly adopt practical measures, actively create conditions, and do their best to overcome the difficulties caused by drought and to fulfill the task of transplanting wheat." We must now widely mobilize people to do well in irrigation work. To raise the quality of wheat, we must grasp fertilizer well, use fine seeds, do well in improving land and promote farmland capital construction to serve the transplanting of wheat. We must also strive to raise the level of scientific farming. During autumn transplanting, all localities must popularize fine experiences and transplant some early-maturing summer crops, for example barley, broadbean, and pea.

The editorial demands: "All trades and professions in municipalities and towns must further establish the thinking that agriculture is the foundation, continue to support agriculture, guarantee the supply of materials for agricultural use, help communes and production brigades to do well in autumn transplanting and to transplant wheat sufficiently and well so as to solve problems in production and daily life, and contribute to rapidly promoting the development of agriculture and to fulfilling the general task for the new period." The work of combating drought and transplanting wheat is a very difficult task. "Party committees at all levels must use party policy to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses. The masses of cadres must improve their work style and go to the grassroots units to join the people in participating in the work to combat drought and transplant wheat." We must use the two documents of the central authorities as our powerful weapons in this work.

KIANGSU DROUGHT DESCRIBED AS WORST IN 100 YEARS

OW031907Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] To provide irrigation to counter serious drought and insure good harvests, water conservancy projects in Kiangsu Province have played an effective role in the struggle against drought. Since the beginning of spring, water stored, channeled and tapped from underground by various types of water conservancy facilities totals more than 52.2 billion cubic meters, equivalent to 10 times the storage capacity of the Hungtze Lake or nearly two-thirds of the annual flow of the Yellow River. This has a tremendous impact on insuring agricultural production in the entire province.

Kiangsu Province has been affected by a serious drought. Similar droughts have rarely previously occurred in history. The duration and severity of the drought and scarcity of rainfall have no parallel in the past 100 years. Signs of drought appeared in areas north of the Huai River in spring and gradually spread to central and South Kiangsu. The spring drought continued into summer and autumn. Total precipitation in most parts of the province from January through August was only 300-400 millimeters, 60-70 percent less than normal.

In the past 29 years the province has dug more than 70,000 kilometers of water channels, built 1,177 reservoirs, 2,802 dams and more than 1.24 million culverts and watergates, drilled more than 50,000 pump wells, built pumping stations throughout the province totaling 4.2 million horsepower. This has brought profound changes to water conservancy in the province and greatly increased the province's ability to fight drought and waterlogging.

The provincial party committee and party committees at various levels have led the cadres and masses in waging protracted struggle against drought. More than 70,000 cadre at the provincial prefectural, county and commune levels, leading a mighty antidrought force of more than 6 million people are fighting on the frontline of the antidrought struggle.

Since the beginning of spring, about 41 billion cubic meters of water was needed to irrigate the summer and autumn crops throughout the province. But the lakes and rains supplied only 20 percent of the water needed for crops and the water shortage is very serious. From March through August this year, water conservancy facilities provided a total of 32.2 billion cubic meters of water for irrigation.

However, this year's summer harvest was nearly 20 percent higher than the best past record. A good early autumn harvest has been reaped and mid-and late-autumn crops are growing well. But in most areas the drought is continuing and is especially serious in mountainous areas in Chenchiang, Yangchou and Nanking.

SHANTUNG REPORTS PROGRESS IN 'THIRD CAMPAIGN'

SK030756Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Closely following the strategic plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, Shantung Province has deepened the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four step by step. Leading the vast numbers of cadres and people, party organizations at various levels have born firmly in mind the line of the 11th national party congress for fulfilling the general task for the new period, criticized the gang of four and Lin Piao in connection with reality and by linking them together, exposed and criticized on a large scale on various fronts and at various posts the problems which spread the widest poison, imposed the deepest influence and were the most capable of affecting the whole situation, and have scored significant achievements. The various policies of the party have been further implemented, the right and wrong with regard to line, ideology and theory confused by Lin Piao and the gang of four are being clarified step by step, the people have greatly raised their awareness, emancipated their minds, changed their mental outlook and boosted their revolutionary enthusiasm to an unprecedented height, new developments in the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai have been achieved, and a prosperous scene characterized by stability, unity, great order and rapid development has appeared on various fronts.

Expose and Criticize the Gang of Four in Connection With Exposure and Criticism of Lin Piao, Their Agent in Shantung Wang Hsiao-yu and Their Female Confidant and Cohort

Following the in-depth development of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, the vast numbers of cadres and people throughout the province have become more and more clearly aware that Lin Piao, the gang of four, their agent in Shantung Wang Hsiao-yu and the gang's female confidant and cohort were black melons on a poisonous vine, jackals of the same lair and evil roots to cause great disorder throughout Shantung Province. Without criticizing them simultaneously, the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four cannot be thoroughly eliminated, the right and wrong in line cannot be straightened out, the people's lingering fear cannot be dispelled and they cannot adopt a correct attitude toward the Great Cultural Revolution, the factional setup of Lin Piao, the gang of four, their agent and the female confidant and cohort cannot be completely shattered, the many unjust, incorrect and framed-up cases cannot be reversed, stability and unit cannot be achieved, the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres and people cannot be boosted and the national economy cannot be developed at high speed. Criticizing them simultaneously is a necessary trend of the in-depth development of the struggle and the common aspiration of the vast numbers of army men and civilians throughout the province.

Under the leadership of party committees at various levels, the vast numbers of cadres and people have penetratingly criticized Lin Piao, the gang of four, their agent in Shantung Wang Hsiao-yu and others for their fallacies and crimes of vigorously playing fake left and real right counterrevolutionary doubledealing tricks, trying hard to push the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the counterrevolutionary political program, advocating the need for overthrowing all and all-round civil war, totally negating the leading role of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on various fronts, frantically opposing the party and bringing disorder to the army, creating unjust, incorrect and framed-up cases, cruelly suppressing the vast numbers of cadres and people and energetically exercising fascist dictatorship. In connection with the mass criticism, the vast numbers of cadres and people have paid close attention to and accelerated the work of reversing verdicts in unjust, incorrect and framed-up cases and exonerating the people involved in such cases. The Shantung provincial party committee has held a 10,000-person rally to reverse the verdicts in a major unjust case of the provincial Public Security Office concerning a "counterrevolutionary clique plotting to wrongly accuse Chiang Ching," and to expose and criticize Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agent in Shantung Wang Hsiao-yu for their counterrevolutionary crimes of attacking and framing revolutionary cadres on the public security front and scheming to usurp party and state power. Because party organizations at all levels have strengthened their leadership, great results have been made in reversing and handling the unjust, incorrect and framed-up cases of our province, and the people feel very grateful.

Expose and Criticize the Gang of Four in Close Connection With Dissemination and Implementation of the General Task for the New Period

In the course of publicizing the general task for the new period with great fanfare, the entire province has penetratingly exposed on the basis of reality the gang of four's fallacies and crimes of wantonly obliterating the demarcation between socialist modernizations and capitalism, distorting the relationship between revolution and production and between politics and vocational work, separating politics from economy and placing them in opposition to each other, opposing putting politics in command in vocational work, denying that high speed is an objective law of socialist economic development, and negating the role of the working class, poor and lower-middle peasants and intellectuals in building a powerful, modern socialist state.

Through criticism, the vast numbers of cadres and people have been grasping production, vocational work and technology and making contributions to developing the national economy at high speed and realizing the four modernizations.

In their criticism, the various localities throughout the province have paid close attention to criticism of fallacies, exposure of crimes and their manifestations and discussion of damages caused, so as to sweep away obstacles to the general task for the new period.

Expose and Criticize the Gang of Four in Close Connection With the Consolidation on Various Fronts

Since the beginning of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, various fronts have penetratingly criticized the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, conscientiously summed up both positive and negative experiences in light of reality and further clarified the concrete line, principles and policies for each specific front so as to eliminate chaos, restore order and conduct consolidation work. In line with the draft decision of the party Central Committee on some questions regarding speeding up industrial development, the industrial and communications front has focused its attention on rapid improvement of the standard of enterprise management and industrial management, listed special topics and engaged in destruction along with construction. As of this date, more than 5,000 industrial and mining enterprises are conducting initial consolidation, the standard of enterprise management and industry management has been greatly raised and the tempo of our province's industrial development has been quickened.

In the course of implementing the Hsianghsiang experience, party organizations at all levels throughout the province have drawn a clear demarcation line between right and wrong by criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four for their fallacies and crimes of undermining rural economic policies. They have solved the problems of some cadres and people having erroneous understanding, formulated measures to correct all their wrong concepts and accelerated the implementation of the instructions of the central authorities.

According to initial statistics, through consolidation, about 80 percent of the brigades throughout the province have established and improved rational systems for labor and financial management. Thus the party's rural economic policies have been constantly carried out, irrational burdens on peasants have been constantly relieved and the enthusiasm for building socialism of the vast numbers of cadres and people has been boosted.

The financial and commercial, cultural and education, public health and other fronts have conscientiously consolidated their work in the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and brought about an encouraging situation in which everything is going toward great order.

Expose and Criticize the Gang of Four's Fake Left and Real Right Counterrevolutionary Revisionist Line in Connection With Exposure and Criticism of Their Reactionary Thought as a System

The gang of four totally tampered with Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism and Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and spread a lot of anti-Marxist fallacies which constituted their reactionary ideological system and served as the theoretical basis for their ultrarightist line.

Since the beginning of the third campaign, party organizations at all levels have paid attention to penetratingly criticizing the gang of four theoretically and exposing the ultrarightist essence of their line completely. Through criticism, the vast numbers of cadres and people have all the more clearly understood the counterrevolutionary double-dealing nature of Lin Piao and the gang of four and the ultrarightist essence of their line, which was disguised with a fake left appearance. They have strengthened their concept of party leadership, reinforced the party's democratic centralism and revived and carried forward the party's fine traditions and work style.

Presently, the vast numbers of cadres and people throughout our province are advancing from victory to victory and penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four in connection with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's line and with that of their agent in Shantung Province Wang Hsiao-yu and their confidant and company in an effort to thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence and win complete success in this struggle.

SHANGHAI PARTY SCHOOL DISCUSSES CRITERION FOR TRUTH

OWO31409Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0718 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 2 Oct--The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee's party school recently held a meeting to discuss the issue over whether practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth. To prepare for the discussion meeting and insure its success, the party school organized the cadres to study Chairman Mao's relevant philosophical works, the important speeches made by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference and important relevant articles published in newspapers. During the discussion meeting, five comrades delivered speeches on special topics. Chiang Kai, the school's deputy principal, also spoke.

The comrades who spoke at the meeting unanimously agreed that the issue over the criterion for verifying truth is not only a political issue but also an issue over which ideological line to follow, an issue over one's basic attitude toward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, an issue that has a bearing on the success or failure of the revolution and on the future of our nation and an important issue concerning the in-depth exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

To uphold the basic principle--practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth--we must adhere to the mass line and fully develop democracy. To restore the fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts and of following the mass line, we must dare to face facts and uphold that practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth. A clear understanding of the sole criterion for verifying truth is conducive to advancing the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," bringing about stability and unity, distinguishing between right and wrong, emancipating our minds and accelerating the realization of the four modernizations.

During the meeting the participants agreed that whether one acknowledges practice as the sole criterion for verifying truth is a test of one's sincerity in holding high Chairman Mao's great banner. The comrades who spoke at the meeting said that in his speech at the All-Army Political Work Conference, Vice Chairman Teng pointed out: "Many comrades in our party persevere in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and adhere to the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of revolution. This is very good and we must continue to do so."

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If we adhere to the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with revolutionary practice, persevere in seeking truth from facts, do everything by proceeding from reality, analyze problems of revolution and construction and correctly solve them by applying the stand, view oints and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, we will be truly holding high Chairman Mao's great banner. To persevere in taking practice as the sole criterion for verifying truth, we must deepen the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," eliminate confusion and restore order and eliminate their pernicious influence. The speakers at the meeting said: Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has never made a conclusion on truth but has, in the course of practice, continously opened new vistas for understanding truth. In the current third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must expose the fraud in which Lin Piao and the "gang of four" falsely upheld Chairman Mao's great banner, break through the ideological "forbidden zones" established by them, eliminate confusion, restore order, set to right the questions of right and wrong in ideology and theory reversed by them and eliminate their pernicious influence. Only in this way can we hold high Chairman Mao's great banner.

SHANTUNG IMPROVED PROVINCIAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

SI030656Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpts] According to a report by the provincial Education Bureau, in the wake of overturning the "two assessments" concocted by the gang of four and revising the student enrollment system of higher educational institutions, the educational front of our province has taken on a new look under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. At present, more than 80 percent of the key schools and a majority of the other schools have been readjusted and top leaders have been assigned there. A large number of experienced veteran cadres who were once vilified as following the revisionist line have again assumed leading posts with high spirits, thus further strengthening the party's leadership over schools. In the whole province, 31 persons were recently promoted to professor, 134 persons to associate professor and more than 1,000 to instructor. Various prefectures and municipalities have carried out the work of selecting special-grade teachers in the secondary and elementary schools.

In the interests of raising the students' scientific and cultural level, 430 key middle schools and 459 key primary schools have been established at the provincial, prefectural and county levels. With the enhancement of the physical culture and health work in schools, students have developed morally, intellectually and physically in a more lively way. Over the past year, education undertakings in our province have been greatly developed as a result of these efforts in consolidating and improving it. The number of universities has been increased from 19 in 1977 to 26 in 1978, and the number of the enrolled students has been increased by 7,500.

To meet the needs in developing the national economy, the structure of the secondary schools is being revised. The rate of school-age children who are studying in primary schools remains steadily at 97 percent. In the meantime, more than 100,000 children of 6 years of age were enrolled in 1978. Infant education has seen new development. Communist labor universities, "21 July" universities and "7 May" universities are being consolidated and improved. To meet the soaring demands of the masses for raising scientific and cultural levels, flowers of spare-time education have begun to blossom. At present, a vigorous situation in which secretaries grasp education work, the entire party goes all out to participate in education work, everyone shows concern for education and the masses are actively receiving education is taking shape in our province.

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LHASA ARMYMEN, PEOPLE HOLD NATIONAL DAY PARTY

OW030629Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] On 1 October the army men and people in the Lhasa area held a gala soiree to warmly celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. A festive jubilant atmosphere permeates the city of Lhasa. People's Park and Liberation Park are packed with people in a jubilant mood. Early in the morning on 29 September, thousands of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres, scientists and technicians, and people's teachers of all nationalities in festive costumes, imbued with a lofty spirit and overwhelming happiness, came from all over to the parks and brought along with them their tremendous achievements in grasping the key link and running the country well to attend the colorful gala soiree.

Joining the masses to attend the soiree at the people's park were party, government and army leading Comrades Jen Jung, Tien Pao, Kuo Hsi-lan, Hsi Chin-wu, Chen Cho, Chio Chia-hsin, Sun Yu-shan, Wang Chu-chuan, (Chung Hua), Chang Kuei-sen, Sung Kai-yuan, (Cho Ming), and others. Also attending the soiree was (Chomai), Nepalese consul general in Lhasa. During the festival, the heroic PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Tibet are firmly guarding their militant posts and vigilantly defending the frontier at all times. They are determined to firmly grip their guns, protect the motherland and make new contributions to fulfilling the four modernizations.

ROC REPORT CLAIMS GUERRILLAS IN TIBET BLEW UP BRIDGE

OW301111Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0603 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 30 Sep (AFP)--An important highway bridge between Lhasa and Jihkatse was blown up allegedly by Tibetan guerrillas last June 19, severing transportation for four days, a nationalist Chinese intelligence report claimed. Four spans of the bridge between the No. 19 and No. 27 piers fell into the river after the piers were dynamited by "resistance elements," the nationalist report said, adding, the damage was so severe that it would require three months to repair. The communist authorities had to build a pontoon bridge to keep traffic flowing, it alleged.

The report further claimed that two days after the incident, security authorities in Tibet received a letter signed by a "new Tibetan anti-communist united front" admitting that it was responsible for the sabotage. The group also promised more active resistance and threatened "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" if the communists cracked down on innocent civilians in retaliation. The report said the communist authorities had listed the bridge incident as a major crime against the state and ordered local security authorities to track down the culprits within a month.

YUNNAN DELEGATES VOW TO RUN MILITIA WELL

HK031432Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] "Delegates to the fourth provincial conference of representatives of the militia have seriously studied the instructions of Chairmen Mao and Hua on militia building, studied the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, and deeply exposed and criticized the towering crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network in Yunnan in sabotaging militia building.

"As a result, they have increased their understanding of the importance of the militia and vowed to work hard for 2 or 3 years to raise the level of militia building in our province to a new level."

In the past few days the delegates have studied relevant instructions, held discussions on militia building and have been greatly educated and encouraged. They have all praised Chairmen Mao and Hua and the party Central Committee, exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four, understood the importance of the militia in the revolution and production, and vowed to do well in militia building so as to contribute to the four modernizations. Comrade Chu Chia-pi, deputy commander of the Yunnan Provincial Military District, also joined with the delegates in the studies and discussions.

The delegates said: "To do well in militia building we must continue to tightly grasp well exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, wage a people's war to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, restore order, correct the line in militia building reversed by Lin Piao and the gang of four, revive and carry forward the fine traditions and work style they sabotaged, and raise the level of militia building in our province to a new level."

BRIEFS

SZECHWAN TIMBER PRODUCTION--Chengtu, 22 Sep--As of the end of August, Szechwan Province overfulfilled its 1978 annual timber production plan by 3.1 percent, the best record in 28 years. The province also overfulfilled its annual afforestation plan for 1978. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0202 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

YUNNAN PARTY SCHOOL COURSE--The second rotational cadres' training course at the party school of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee opened at a ceremony on the morning of 20 September. Most of the participating cadres are leaders from various prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties throughout the province, and Kunming PLA units. Attending the opening ceremony were Li Chi-ming, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy commander of the Kunming PLA units; Li Ko-chung, deputy political commissar of the Kunming PLA units; Liang Wen-ying, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee; and (Yen I-chien) deputy director of the Organizational Department of the provincial CCP committee. (Liu Fan), assistant principal of the party school presided over the ceremony; on behalf of the provincial CCP committee, Chang Chih-hsiu spoke. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 78 HK]

HOPEI FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS AWARD MEETING

OW030653Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Under the favorable situation with the people in Hopei enthusiastically implementing the guidelines of the National Conference on Education and the whole party getting mobilized to grasp the key link and run education well, the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a meeting on 28 September in Shihchiachuang to confer the honorary title of "Model County in Popularizing Education" to Yangyuan County, the title of "Model Teacher" to Comrade (Li Kai) and promote him to become a "primary school-teacher of special grade," to confer the title of "Model Teacher" on Comrades (Pan Cheng-wan), (Li Wen-chun), (Chang Yao-yu) and (Yang Hui-yen); and to confer the title "Model Educational Worker" on Comrade (Chien Chi-ying). This is an honor to all the workers fighting on the educational front in Yangyuan County and to all people of the county. This is also a joyous event for the educational front and for all the people in the province.

Lin Chung-hou, vice minister of education, personally attended the meeting and delivered a message of greetings. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Liu Tzu-hou, Lu Yu-lan, Yin Che, (Yang Tse-chiang), Chang Cheng-hsien and Wang Kuei-hua. Also attending the meeting were some 2,700 people including the representatives from the primary and middle schools in Shihchiachuang Prefecture and Shihchiachuang Municipality. Yin Che, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the meeting.

INNER MONGOLIA PLA DIVISION RESTORES HONORARY TITLES

SK010547Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The party committee of a certain PLA division of the Inner Mongolia Military District sincerely implemented the important instruction of 20 April from Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and restored the reputation of heroic model units and combat heroes who were wronged, attacked and persecuted because of the historical false case of "digging up the new (nei jen) party." Units of this division have always had a glorious history. In the struggle to liberate the motherland and defend the unity of the motherland, this division performed outstanding meritorious deeds. In the historical false case on "digging up the new (nei jen) party," many meritorious companies and heroic models were ruthlessly persecuted and wronged. In implementing the important instruction of 20 April from Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the party committee of this division actively implemented the party's policies and made a decision on restoring the reputation of heroic model units as well as individuals. It was decided that the honorable titles of all regiments, companies and other heroic models and units, combat heroes and meritorious contributors who performed outstanding military exploits were all to be restored. All false charges leveled against these units and individuals by the former responsible persons of the party core group of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee were completely reversed.

This division also remade commendatory banners which had been lost or torn for the meritorious units. [Words indistinct] and called on commanders and fighters of the whole division to study the devoted spirit of these model units and individuals who were brave, good at fighting and dared to make frontal attacks, and to grasp the key link in running the army well and make new contributions to speeding up the revolutionization and modernization of the PLA units and to safeguarding the northern frontier.

HUHEHOT MARKS MAO'S DIRECTIVE ON MILITIA BUILDING

SK020642Z Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The Huhehot Municipal Revolutionary Committee on 20 September held a meeting to ceremoniously commemorate the 20th anniversary of Chairman Mao's great directive on organizing the people's militia contingents on a big scale. Present at the meeting were deputy commanders of the Inner Mongolia Military District including Liu Hua-hsiang, (Huang Hou) and (Wang Liang-tai), and responsible comrades of the Huhehot municipal party and revolutionary committees and the Huhehot Municipal Garrison.

A responsible comrade of the Huhehot municipal party committee delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: Over the past 20 years, we have resolutely responded to Chairman Mao's call and scored great achievements in whipping up the mass movements to organize the people's militia contingents on a large scale and turn the entire population into a military force. Today, reviewing Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, we feel it is even more pertinent. We must always hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, make efforts to study Chairman Mao's concept on people's war, totally and accurately master and implement the whole set of theory, line, principles and policies charted by Chairman Mao for militia building and deeply criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four for their crimes in undermining militia work so as to wipe out their pernicious influence and restore and carry forward the glorious traditions of militia work. It is necessary to do a good, sincere job in carrying out militia work organizationally, politically and militarily so as to make contributions to the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

Militiamen of more than 20 units, including the foodstuffs factory in Huhehot Municipality, Inner Mongolia transistor plant and the (Ichienfang) brigade in Tokoto County, staged a military contest. Responsible comrades of the Huhehot municipal party committee awarded the winners certificates of citation and prizes.

INNER MONGOLIA UNITED FRONT GROUP HOLDS FORUM

SK300724Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 19 September the United Front Work Department of the regional party committee and the regional CPPCC committee held a forum of patriotic personages. At the forum, the patriotic personages who had participated in the 1949 Suiyuan Uprising gathered together happily, warmly praised the party's wise and great policy on united front work, and talked freely about the new changes brought about day by day since the liberation of the motherland and the excellent situation on various fronts after the smashing of the gang of four. They were determined to rally more closely round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and make new contributions to the fulfillment of the four modernizations and the liberation of Taiwan.

Present at the forum were (Sui Ti), vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; Ko Li-keng, director of the United Front Work Department of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; (Wang Tsai-tien), (Sun Lan-fang), (Li Chih-hsueh), (Chou Pei-feng), (Lo-chi-erh-wu-a-ko-tu) and (Yang Chin-te), vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee. The forum was presided over by Comrade (Wang Tsai-tien). Comrade Ko Li-keng, gave a speech at the conclusion of the forum.

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The participants in the forum, more than 80 in all, were originally army and government personnel at or above regiment and county levels of the Kuomintang who took part in the Suiyuan Uprising and uprisings in other localities. After reviewing the uprising which took place 29 years ago, they said emotionally that it was the united front work policy of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao that made them forsake the darkness and cross over the brightness, join hands with the fellow countrymen and devote their energy to the flourishing and prosperity of the motherland.

All participants expressed time and again that they thanked great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China. In their speeches, they exposed and criticized the gang of four for its serious crimes in undermining the party's united front work policy and the policy on nationalities. They pointed out that the gang of four was a bane to the state and the people and that their crimes were inexpiable. In an attempt to achieve their criminal aim to usurp party and state power and to restore capitalism, the gang of four not only created splits in the Communist Party and attacked and excluded veteran cadres but also resorted to the attitude of excluding and attacking the united front work personnel, thus disrupting the party's united front work policy.

INNER MONGOLIA WOMEN'S FEDERATION HOLDS RALLY

SK020615Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the morning of 29 September, the Women's Federation of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region held a regional wired broadcast rally at the Inner Mongolia gymnasium to convey and implement the spirit of the Fourth National Women's Congress Organizations of the Women's Federation at and above commune level and the masses of women of various nationalities and various circles listened to the live broadcast of the rally.

Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the Inner Mongolia autonomous regional party and government Yu Tai-Chung, Wang To, Pao-jih-le-tai and Meng Chi, and vice chairman of the Inner Mongolia Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (Tsui Pi), (Meng Chan-tien), (Cheng Ssu-ko), (Pu-ti-erh-ya-ko-tu) and (Yang Lin-te), responsible comrades of Inner Mongolia regional departments, committees, offices, bureaus and mass organizations, responsible comrades of the Huhehot municipal party committee, and representatives of women cadres and masses of various nationalities and circles in the Huhehot area, totaling more than 5,000 people.

Comrade (Chen Fu-chin), vice chairman of the Inner Mongolia Regional Women's Federation, presided over the rally.

Comrade (Wu Lan), chairman of the Inner Mongolia Regional Women's Federation, described the warm atmosphere and conveyed the spirit of the Fourth National Women's Congress, and elaborated on the working plans which the Inner Mongolia Regional Women's Federation is to fulfill in times to come. She said: Under the leadership of party committees at the various levels, it is necessary to coordinate with various departments concerned in launching a large-scale campaign to study, publicize and implement the spirit of the congress, and sincerely turn its spirit into the women's concrete actions to strive to realize the four modernizations. Efforts should be made to further mobilize and organize women to take part in the people's war of exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four and of the investigation work.

Comrade (Wu Lan) demanded in conclusion: Under the leadership of party committees at the various levels, all women's federation organizations should, in connection with their main tasks, bring into full play the role of the Inner Mongolia Regional Women's Federation as the other half of the sky in building Inner Mongolia and in defending the northern border of our motherland. They should fight in unity and advance courageously.

Comrade Wang To, secretary of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee and vice chairman of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee, delivered a speech. After expounding on the important significance of the Fourth National Women's Congress, he called on women of various nationalities in the region to take immediate actions to deeply study, broadly publicize and sincerely implement the spirit of the Fourth National Women's Congress. Comrade Wang To emphasized: It is imperative to enthusiastically carry out the party's various principles and policies, earnestly solve the questions left by the previous erroneous and framed-up cases with regard to the new (nei jen) party, actively reverse the verdicts against and exonerate the women cadres and women model workers who were persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four and eliminate all false charges forcibly imposed on them. Efforts should be made to sincerely carry out the policies on protecting the vital interests of women and on giving equal pay for equal work. In connection with the "two blows" movement, it is imperative to deal relentless blows to those criminals who trample underfoot women and children and to enhance the concept of the socialist legal system.

Comrade Wang To called on the party organizations at the various levels to sincerely study the documents of the Fourth National Women's Congress, raise their understanding of women's work, effectively place the work on the agenda of party committees, further strengthen the party's leadership over the work and regularly study, review and sum up the work.

Responsible comrades of the regional Economic Committee, the regional Agricultural Office and the regional CML Committee also spoke at the rally.

TIENTSIN COUNTY DISMISSES ERRANT OFFICIALS

SK300648Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] With the assistance of the work team of the Tientsin municipal party committee, the Paoti County party committee recently adopted the resolute measures of dismissing a former deputy director in charge of supervision work of its Organization Department and a former deputy director of the Culture Education and Public Health, Office of the county revolutionary committee for resisting and obstructing implementation of the policy on cadres. Thus, the reexamination and handling of unjust, framed-up and incorrect cases was accelerated and a number of cadres persecuted under the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four were exonerated.

The policy on cadres was carried out slowly in the previous stage because there were some persons resisting and obstructing implementation. The former deputy director in charge of supervision work of the Organization Department closely followed Lin Piao and the gang of four and attacked and persecuted Comrade (Kuo Yun-tang), former deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Paoti party committee, during the Great Cultural Revolution, slandering him as indulging in speculation, developing individualist capitalism and having degenerated in thinking, and confiscating his family property, criticizing and struggling against him, dragging him to the Military Control Commission and, finally, expelling him from the party and demoting him. Comrade (Kuo Yun-tang) time and again appealed to the higher level to reinvestigate and rehandle his case.

That deputy director of the Organization Department tried hard to hinder him and openly clamored that "with me in the Organization Department, there is no chance your case will be reversed." When the party Central Committee's directive on solving Tientsin's problems was transmitted, that deputy director still clung to his erroneous stand and stubbornly resisted implementation of the policy on cadres.

Comrade (Chang Tzu-heng), former party branch deputy secretary of the Paoti County movie projection team, was branded a three-anti element and a capitalist roader during the Great Cultural Revolution because he felt incensed with Lin Piao and said that Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping had performed outstanding military exploits. He was expelled from the party, dismissed from his official post and sent to his native home, suffering from false accusations for 10 years. When this comrade asked the deputy director of the Organization Department to give him a way out, the deputy director unreasonably said: "What kind of way out do you want? Not dealing with you according to law is your way out. I think you are in considerable danger."

The deputy director of the Culture, Education and Public Health Office of the Paoti county revolutionary committee, who plotted and created the incorrect case against (Chang Tzu-heng), also tried his utmost to oppose and obstruct handling Comrade (Chang Tzu-Heng's) case according to policy. From such cases, the county party committee realized that resistance to the current implementation of the policy on cadres was very great.

After being exonerated, Comrade (Kuo Yun-tang) took charge of the movement in the Propaganda Department. Comrade (Chang Tzu-heng's) party membership was restored, and he resumed his official post and participated in the work of the movement office of the Paoti County party committee. As of now, in the whole county, cases against 157 cadres divorced from production and 194 cadres of brigades and production teams were reexamined and verdicts were reached. Some unjust, framed-up and incorrect cases were reversed and persons involved in them were exonerated. Implementation of the party's policy on cadres has greatly boosted the revolutionary enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres and people.

BRIEFS

HUA LO-KENG IN INNER MONGOLIA--Hua Lo-keng, Standing Committee member of the Fifth National People's Congress, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and noted mathematician, left Paotou Municipality, Inner Mongolia, on 26 September for Peking by train. Seeing him off at the station were Chang Peng-tu, vice chairman of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee, (Hao Hsiu-shan), first secretary of the Paotou municipal party committee, and (Hao Cheng-i), first secretary of the party committee of the Paotou Iron and Steel Company. When Hua Lo-keng made a stopover in Huhehot, Wang To, secretary of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and Kao-wan-pao-cha-pu, second secretary of the Huhehot municipal party committee, saw him off at the station. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 78 SK]

INNER MONGOLIA WOMEN'S DELEGATION--The Inner Mongolia delegation to the Fourth National Women's Congress returned to Huhehot on 23 September. It was welcomed by Pao-jih-le-tai, secretary of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, responsible persons of regional departments concerned and responsible persons of Huhehot party and government organs. On the afternoon of the same day, responsible persons of the regional party and government organs Yu Tai-chung, Wang To and Pao-jih-le-tai received the delegation and listened to a report by leader of the delegation (Wu Lan). [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 78 SK]

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TACHING OILFIELD CARRIES OUT SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL RESEARCH

OW021113Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 27 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Taching, 27 Sep--Scientific research and technical innovation work have been vigorously progressing at the vast Taching oilfield, according to a report by NCNA correspondent Kuo Yu-te. This campaign centers on the important questions of locating additional oil reserves underneath and around the oilfield, maintaining its stable and high yield, and achieving mechanization and automation in oil exploration, prospecting and refining.

Since the beginning of this year Taching oilfield has scored marked results in more than 1,700 scientific research and technical innovation projects, including 58 major ones.

In order to locate still more oil and gas reserves both underneath and around the oilfield, Taching's scientific and technical personnel have undertaken considerable theoretical research work since the beginning of this year. They now understand better now than ever the laws on forming, movement, composition and storing of oil and gas in the basin areas where they carried out their research.

With many new achievements in improving oil and gas transport techniques, a number of transport and measuring stations and oil wells have been able to eliminate heating burners and wax extracting devices. Success in dehydrating crude oil at normal temperatures has reduced electricity consumption and conserved fuel and manpower.

The use of electronic computers has been further popularized at Taching oilfield this year. Electronic computers were used previously only for calculation, analysis and storing of geological information on some oilfields in digital forms. They are being used now to process seismological exploratory data and petroleum production reports. Their accuracy in calculation and analysis has also improved. Digital control has been introduced for some machine tools since they were equipped with small special electronic computers.

To rapidly achieve mechanization and automation in production on the oilfield, workers of Taching's well-drilling teams, oil prospecting and construction teams, factories and other logistics units and their families have enthusiastically involved themselves in technical innovation. A number of water pump stations are now equipped with remote control devices for operational, surveying and signal communication purposes. Some oil storage depots have succeeded in installing automatic oil dehydrating devices.

KIRIN FILM SHOWS MARK PRC ANNIVERSARY

SK030200Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Oct 78 SK

[Text] On the evening of 1 October, the Kirin provincial and Changchun municipal revolutionary committees held simultaneous film shows in the auditorium of the provincial hostel and the municipal worker's cultural palace, respectively, to warmly mark the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and jubilantly celebrate the great victory in implementing the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well and a number of principles and policies put forward by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

Attending the film shows were Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee; other leading comrades of the party, government and army of Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality, including Kao Yang, Lan Kan-ting, Tsung Hsi-yun, Yang Chan-tao, Su Chun-lu, (Yuan Chun-tien), (Wang Nai-tseng), (Chou Chang-hai), (Wang Ching-1),

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(Liu Chao), (Wang Shao-yu), (Yen Kuo-kuang), (Wang I-chih), (Wang Jui), (Ma Shan-chi), (Kung Tien-fu), (Tai Ting-chiang), Jen Ching-yuan, (Wang Chi-ting), (Tsui Tzu-feng), Chen Chung, (Li Cheng-kun), (Wang Ta-ching), Chai Hsiang-kun, (Ma Hung-hsin), (Chien Wei-jung), (Yang Ko-ming) and (Liu Chien-ping); and vice chairmen of the Kirin provincial and Changchun municipal CPPCC committees, including Hsu Shou-hsien, Wu Hsueh-chou, Chang Te-hsing, Chang Kai-ching, Cheng Sheng-shan, (Miao Chu-chien) and (Chu Ching-hang). Also present were professors in Changchun and model workers and representatives of personages of all circles in Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality. Foreign experts working in Changchun and foreign students, including those engaged in practical training, were invited to the film shows. "Black Triangle," a color feature film, and "Marriage With a Fairy Girl," [Tien Hsien Pei 1131 0103 6792] a musical film were shown.

KIRIN PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS MEET TO REVERSE VERDICTS

SK010538Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] On 27 September the provincial propaganda and culture and education departments held a rally to implement the cadre policy and reverse the cases of 30 comrades according to the policy. Present at the rally were responsible persons of various units of the provincial propaganda and culture and education departments as well as more than 1,400 cadres. Also attending the rally were responsible personnel of the party committees of various municipalities, prefectures, chou and leagues who were in Changchun to participate in the work conference to implement the intellectual policy and responsible personnel of offices in charge of the implementation of policies of various provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus. Read out at the beginning of the rally were the four decisions set forth by the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee on reversing the verdicts against 13 comrades such as (Tsung Tung), who were accused of committing errors of line; handling the revelant materials of 10 comrades including (Li Hsing), who underwent examination in the [words indistinct] movement; overturning the conclusion made on Comrade (Sun Mu-han) in 1969 by the former Mao Tsetung Thought study class of the provincial party committee organ; and rehabilitating comrade (Ting Kuei-chih). After the announcement of the aforementioned decision, the entire congregation site resounded with rousing applause.

Comrade (Tung Su), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, spoke at the rally. He urged all units of the provincial propaganda and culture and education departments to speed up implementation of policies. Leading comrades of all units must clearly realize the situation and strengthen leadership, persist in seeking truth from facts, boldly eliminate chaos and restore order, go deeply into reality, conduct investigations and studies and change the leadership work style. They must sincerely and responsibly carry out the cadre policy and the intellectual policy well, insuring that these policies are carried out comprehensively and that the implementation work has a good beginning and a good end.

KIRIN HAILS MAO DIRECTIVE ON MILITIA WORK

SK300634Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality held a ceremonious rally yesterday to mark the 20th anniversary of the issuance of the brilliant directive of Chairman Mao on organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale.

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Attending the rally were first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Kirin Provincial Military District Wang En-mao, and responsible comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Kirin Provincial Military District, the Changchun municipal party and revolutionary committees and the Changchun Municipal Garrison including Yu Ko, (Wang Nai-cheng), (Chou Chang-hai), (Sun Yin-tung), Chung Ming-piao, Huang Yun-chang, (Liu Chin-tsai), (Chen Cheng-tsai), (Chang I-yu), (Wang Tzu-ching), Jen Ching-yuan, (Tsui Ssu-feng), (Chen Chung), (Yang Ko-ming) and (Liu Chien-ping). Also attending the rally were representatives of advanced units and individuals who have put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily in the Shenyang PLA units; representatives of militiamen of various circles and representatives of cadres and fighters of the Kirin Provincial Military District, totaling 1,300 persons.

The rally was presided over by Jen Ching-yuan, secretary of the Changchun municipal party committee.

Deputy Secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and Vice Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Yu Ko delivered a speech at the rally. He said: The important directive of Chairman Mao on organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale clearly charted an orientation to push militia work forward. Carrying out the system of armed forces that combines field armies with regional forces and the militia, turning the whole nation into soldiers and waging people's war is the consistent strategic theory of Chairman Mao and an important part of his proletarian line on military affairs. [words indistinct]

He said: We must do a good job in conducting education in the six-keep and six-oppose principle. In connection with reality, we must deeply expose and criticize Lin Piao, the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee for their crimes of sabotaging militia building, eliminate their pernicious influence and clarify rights and wrongs in line, ideology and theory, so as to continuously advance militia building along the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

KIRIN RALLY HAILS INSCRIPTIONS FOR WOMEN'S CONGRESS

SK010550Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Sep 78 SK

[Text] On the morning of 27 September, the Kirin Provincial Women's Federation held a rally to warmly mark the inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh for the Fourth National Women's Congress.

Present at the rally were Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-yun and Mu Lin, leading comrades of the provincial party committee.

At the rally, Comrade Wang En-mao read out the inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh. Chairman Hua's inscription reads: "Chinese women of all nationalities! unite and work to build China into a great, powerful socialist country!" Chairman Yeh's inscription reads: "Women of China! Study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, study culture and science, foster lofty ideals, aim high, play your full role in holding up half the sky, and work hard to make China a modern, powerful socialist state."

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Yu Ko, deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. He said: It was a great, happy event in the political life of women of all nationalities in China when wise leader Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh wrote inscriptions for the Fourth National Women's Congress. These brilliant inscriptions fully reflect the cordial concern for the women masses in the country and the great attention to women's work shown by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. They make clear the fighting goals of the women's movement to the new period. All women throughout the province must actively go into action and respond to the call of Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh, strengthen unity among women, strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and develop the excellent situation. They must liberate their minds, have the courage to scale the heights of science and technology and bring into full play their role in holding up half the sky in speeding up our province's socialist revolution and construction.

LIAONING RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE MARK NATIONAL DAY

SK030832Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpt] On 29 September, the preparatory committee for the Liaoning Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese held a symposium in Shenyang for returned Overseas Chinese and their family members to warmly celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Attending the symposium were Third Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and Vice Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Huang Ou-tung, Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee Chang Shu-te, Standing Committee member of the Liaoning provincial party committee Chang Tieh-chin, Deputy Secretary of the Shenyang municipal party committee and Vice Chairman of the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee Huang Chih and responsible persons of departments concerned. (Chang Chun), leader of the temporary leading group of the preparatory committee for the Liaoning Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, presided over the symposium. Comrades Huang Ou-tung and Chang Shu-te delivered speeches at the symposium.

FOREIGN EXPERTS INVITED TO LIAONING NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

SK020606Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 30 Sep 78 SK

[Text] On the evening of 30 September, the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a National Day reception to warmly entertain the foreign experts who work at the general chemical fibre plant in Liaoyang Municipality, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the (Yenpaoshan) powerplant and Liaoning University in our province. Invited to the reception were more than 230 experts from France, Japan, West Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the United States and other countries.

Third Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and Vice Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Huang Ou-tung and Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee Su Yu were present at the reception.

Huang Ou-tung offered a toast at the reception. He extended festive greetings on behalf of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the people throughout the province to the foreign experts and their families in our province. He said: While reviewing the achievements in the socialist construction scored by Liaoning Province over the past few years, it is natural to think of you experts.

Cherishing a friendly love and affection for the Chinese people, you have left your fatherland far behind and come to assist in China's construction with your knowledge and talents. On this occasion, we would like to express our appreciation to you.

Huang Ou-tung said: Along the road of the new Long March, we will continue to adhere to the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts and, at the same time, learn the advanced techniques and experiences of foreign countries. We hope that you experts will make full use of your wisdom and talents, and we welcome criticisms and proposals from our friends regarding the shortcomings and problems existing in our work.

At the reception, friends of the various countries also vied to give toasts greeting the great day of the Chinese people and giving hearty thanks for the friendship expressed by the Chinese people. They happily sang cheerful songs and excitedly expressed their desire to make contributions to China's realization of the four modernizations at an early date. Also attending the reception were leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Liu Yu-ju, Wang Kuang-chung and Hsieh Huang-tien; leading comrades of Shenyang and Liaoyang municipalities including Huang Chih and (Li Tao) and responsible persons of provincial-level departments concerned.

ANSHAN IRON, STEEL CENTER INCREASES PRODUCTION

OW291812Y Peking NCNA in English 1213 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Anshan, 29 September (HSINHUA)--China's biggest iron and steel centre Anshan hit all-time records in output of all major products in the first eight months of this year. The new upswing followed three years of stagnation caused by the gang of four ending in April 1977. Compared with the same eight-month period of last year, output of iron ore went up 4.02 million tons, that of pig iron 780,000 tons, steel 940,000 tons and rolled steel 590,000 tons. The increases were the biggest in many years. Eye-catching progress charts at the plants show the daily iron and steel output still at peak levels for July and August, although high temperatures lasted longer than usual.

The Anshan Iron and Steel Company is an integrated enterprise incorporating dozens of factories and mines. In addition to supply iron and steel products, it has sent over 20,000 trained technicians and workers to new or enlarged plants all over China in the last 2 decades and more. There was a time, however, when a handful of followers of the gang got partial control of the company, its factories and some workshops. They launched a demagogic campaign against veteran leaders and technologists. In order to create chaos and discredit party leadership so that the gang could enlarge their power, they abolished all the rules and regulations that make organized, planned production possible. The result was that Anshan failed to meet state production targets for three successive years from 1974 to 1976 when the gang was overthrown. Until the first quarter of 1977, Anshan's iron and steel output was still way below the state quotas.

The scales began to tip in the second quarter of 1977 when a mass movement was launched to criticize the gang of four and their close followers. The movement was led by a work team sent by the central people's government together with the provincial and municipal party committees. Following this, normal production order replaced chaos, rational rules and regulations were restored. There is now no more production without checking quality and calculating costs. Management is now unified and planned.

Many cadres once attacked and removed by the gang have resumed the leadership. More than 1,000 college trained personnel who were once put to unskilled labour have been transferred back to technical posts in their fields.

The results of all this are that since April 1977, the Anshan iron and steel complex has met or surpassed its production targets every month. As total output value in the first eight months of this year rose 24 per cent compared with the same period of last year, costs were down and profits turned over to the state rose 72 per cent.

"Let's make up the losses caused by the gang of four" is a commonly heard phrase among the workers. What it means is illustrated by the Anshan Mining Administration. It has 250 heavy-duty trucks, three-fifths of which had stopped running for lack of maintenance, so that iron ore piled up at the mines. Now, the drivers with help from other workers have made over 30,000 machine parts and put virtually all the trucks back into operation.

Anshan iron and steel workers spend a lot of time discussing methods for raising output and quality, now that they can no longer be stigmatized by the gang as "seeking the capitalist road" for study techniques. Workers have rebuilt blast furnaces No. 7 and No. 8 into a new, million and a half ton a year furnace that is China's biggest, producing one-fourth more pig iron than the combined capacity of the two old ones. Still more indicative of the new mass interest in production is that the iron smelting plant's output was 100 per cent up to standard last month, scoring the best quality record in Anshan's history.

Workers and technicians have also developed a new technology for dressing the iron ore around Anshan to raise its iron content, contributing to a full use of the abundant local ores with a low iron content. This technology has been adopted in one of Anshan's major iron mining areas.

Most of the open hearth steel furnaces in Anshan have topped state targets since the beginning of 1978. While raising daily output to a new peak, steel makers have cut consumption of oil and electricity to a new low.

A group of steel rollers at the No 1 blooming mill are among those now holding the limelight in Anshan's socialist emulation campaign, in which steel, iron, ore, coke and transport workers both compete and cooperate for improved production. The steel rollers group declared their intention to "make every second mean more steel", and group leader Wang Yu-hsin explained: It takes one minute to turn a steel ingot into a 7-ton bloom. If we can cut one second off that minute, we can make an extra steel bloom every hour or eight on each shift." Recently, this group turned out a record number of 533 blooms on an 8-hour shift, breaking their own last year's record.

Steel roller Wang Yu-hsin, now 33 years old, told HSINHUA: "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng announced at the Fifth National People's Congress that ten iron and steel bases would be built up in China by 1985. To us, that's inspiring. China will need a lot of rolled steel to build those new bases, and we iron and steel workers are going to do our part."

MORE MINORITY CADRES IN LEADING POSITIONS IN NINGSIA

OW020612Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0128 GMT 27 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpt] Yinchuan, 27 Sep--Guided by the party's brilliant policy on nationalities, minority cadres in Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region are growing rapidly. At present the region as a whole has more than 11,000 cadres of Hui nationality and other minorities. This number represents a 220 percent increase as compared with 1958 when the autonomous region was founded.

Minority members now account for 26 percent and 31.9 percent of the membership of the autonomous regional party and revolutionary committee respectively. Among the secretaries and Standing Committee members of the autonomous regional party committee and vice chairmen of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, five are cadres of Hui nationality. There are 58 cadres of Hui nationality holding important leading positions in the autonomous regional departments, commissions, offices and bureaus. In Chingyuan, Tunghsin, Haiyuan, Wuchung, Lingwu and Pinglo counties, heavily populated by people of Hui nationality, and in Alashan East Banner, where Mongolian people are concentrated, there are county or banner party committee secretaries and revolutionary committee chairmen who are cadres of Hui and Mongol nationalities. There are altogether more than 270 leading cadres of Hui and other minority nationalities holding leading positions at and above county level in various party and government leading organs and on all fronts.

Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region now has a population of more than 3.5 million, of which 1.08 million are people of Hui, Mongol and other minority nationalities. In view of this situation, the party Central Committee, which is very concerned about the training of minority cadres in Ningsia, has issued many important instructions. In 1972, under the kind attention of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng presided over a forum in Peking on the work in Kuyuan Prefecture of Ningsia. During that meeting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng repeatedly noted the importance of implementation of the party's nationality policy and the selection and training of minority cadres, correcting wrong tendencies concerning this matter at the time. Subsequently, all localities in Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, acting in accordance with the five requirements put forth by Chairman Mao for successors of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the principle of three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young, selected in one stroke more than 590 Hui and Mongolian activists for work positions in leading party and government organs in various prefectures, counties (banners) and communes. Party organizations at all levels also sent the minority cadres by groups and stages to study in the party schools at all levels, including the nationality college, and organized study tours for them in other areas of the country, making it possible for them to get steeled, enhance their ability and play their role in the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements. After the smashing of the "gang of four," party organizations at all levels have actively organized minority cadres to expose and criticize the gang, cure "internal injuries," eliminate the gang's poisonous influence and raise consciousness of the struggle between the two classes and two lines.

SIAN OUTLINES WORK DONE IN IMPROVING MILITIA

HK291154Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The 20th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's instruction on organizing militia contingents on a large scale will be on 29 September, under the leadership of military departments at all levels, militiamen in Sian Municipality have held Chairman Mao's banner on organizing militia contingents on a large scale high, penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four and vigorously strengthened militia building during the past 2 years since the smashing of the gang of four.

In the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the Sian Garrison especially held a forum on militia building work, at which the participants analyzed the situation in which militia work in the municipality was interfered with and sabotaged by the gang of four's revisionist line. They also arranged education for militia in persisting in the six principles. Party committees at all levels have extensively run study classes for militia backbone elements, held publicity and criticism meetings and given broadcasts on special topics. They have asked veteran militiamen and old heroes to talk on good traditions. Militia cadres and militiamen have come to gradually and clearly understand the gang of four's ultra-rightist true nature of vigorously organizing a second armed force. They have deepened their understanding of Chairman Mao's line on militia building.

"Since the smashing of the gang of four, party committees at all levels have abolished militia commands, the three-in-one combination of militia, public security organs and fire brigades, and militia detachments. They have rehabilitated the traditional leadership system over militia work. Local party committees and military departments have greatly strengthened leadership over militia work."

Party organizations at all levels and militia organizations in the municipality have come to profoundly understand that "Chairman Mao's instruction on putting militia work on a sound basis organizationally, politically and militarily is the correct program for vigorously organizing militia contingents on a large scale and for strengthening militia building. We must unswervingly implement it." Over the past 2 years, the municipality has extensively and penetratingly unfolded the activities of progressive units in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects.

BRIEFS

KIRIN WOMEN'S DELEGATION--The Kirin delegation to the Fourth National Women's Congress returned to Changchun on 23 September. It was welcomed by 300 leading women cadres of Kirin provincial and Changchun municipal departments, committees and bureaus and the Kirin provincial and Changchun municipal women's federations, women cadres of various grassroots units of Changchun Municipality and women representatives from various circles. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 78 SK]

KIRIN SCHOOL BUILDING RETURNED--PLA hospital No 208 is returning the premises of the Kirin financial administration school which it took over in 1969, when the school was closed down due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee. Knowing that the school will be reopened, the hospital has decided to return the occupied premises. Some parts of the dormitory building, some classrooms, the conference room and the messhall have been turned back to the school, which has made good preparations for its opening. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK]

KIRIN COUNTY CELEBRATION--On 15 September, a ceremony was held in Changpai Korean Autonomous County in Kirin to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of this county. Attending this ceremony were representatives of Kirin Province, Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou, Chelimu League, Chienkuoerhlossu Mongolian Autonomous County and Koerhchinyuichien Banner and representatives of PLA units and departments concerned of various municipalities and counties of Tunghua Prefecture. Comrade (Chin Yuan-hua), secretary of the Changpai County party committee and chairman of the Changpai County revolutionary committee, and Comrade Yu Ko, deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered speeches at the ceremony. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 78 SK]

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